

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

## IMPROVEMENTS.

A PETITION has just been presented to the Common Council of London, which draws attention to a subject imperatively demanding that some active measures should be taken with regard to it. At the present moment the public mind is engrossed by one topic alone—the debates on the Corn-laws. But man does not live by bread alone; and even in the full heat of the controversy that rages upon that one question, we may direct some notice to another and scarcely inferior one—the state of what are affectively called the “low neighbourhoods” of this immense city, and the effect that condition has on the health of the people. What is called Society, the Public, or Government—which is but the embodiment of public power, municipal and imperial—is very difficult to rouse from apathy to action in such matters as these. Busied with the toils of heaping up wealth, or the more enervating process of squandering it, the community goes on, careless and ignorant of the evils amid which the life of all is cast. Different classes exist beside each other, but they never blend or mingle; and the total ignorance each has of each, leads to as total indifference and neglect. Reminders to all of what has yet to be done, and of what might be done, become highly necessary; duties are so easily forgotten, and exertion is so willingly avoided!

As evils can be best described by those who are or have been most exposed to them, we are glad to see that an Association of the working classes has been formed for the purpose of taking some measures to promote the Improvement of Public Health. All inquiries on this subject have hitherto been conducted by commissions or committees. The information which has been so collected is most valuable, but it need not be all we must go by, nor the only kind; the bulk of it is furnished by men in comparatively a higher position of life than the inhabitants of the places they describe—medical men, clergymen, and others who have to visit them professionally, but are not exposed to the daily and hourly evils of a residence in them. What they state is the truth, but not the whole truth, which is worse than anything even their experienced eyes can

detect. A series of reports drawn up by such an Association as that above-named would add a valuable chapter to the Blue Books we are made so familiar with. The petition they have presented to the Common Council quotes from the evidence already published in the Report made to the Government; it is that of visitors only, yet it is frightful in the highest degree.

We need not fear having too much knowledge of the state of these filthy localities—these nests of contagion and disease. The richer classes of society are more likely to be better acquainted with the state of men who live at the antipodes than that of those who lie almost at their threshold. Power acts more directly at the extreme circumference of its sphere than at its very centre; at this moment, the Government is the actual importer of Corn for the poor of Ireland; it is imperative, and must be done; but, could not the same power exert itself to give the means of health to the industrious classes of London, as they are now providing food for the peasants of Ireland? The world has lately rang with descriptions of the dirt, filth, and squalor amid which live the tenants of a remote Irish township; yet their state is scarcely an exception to a general condition; the whole country is poor, being drained continually of its capital, leaving none for employment at home.

There are localities in London that present all the wretchedness of an Irish village, with evils superadded to be met with in a great city alone. Yet this is the centre and emporium of half the commerce of the world—the place to which tends all the wealth of the empire—where all is activity and employment, even to an excess of toil that differs little from slavery. Splendour has its palaces, and riches their dwelling-place, built with all that gold can command of convenience, comfort, and embellishment. The contrasts here are consequently more glaring, and the neglect that suffers them to continue more inexcusable. And there is some reason to fear that what have been called improvements—the driving new and handsome streets through these sinks of poverty and dirt—have a tendency to increase the evil rather than remove it. The locality only is changed; the population must be housed somewhere, and

settles down in another neighbourhood, which is soon reduced by the same causes to exhibit the same consequences as the spot from which they were driven, often in an aggravated form.

It is against this aggravation of the evil that the petition to the Common Council protests. It says, and justly too, that the destruction of the old habitations of the poor—which, bad as they were, were the only ones they had—should be accompanied by some effort to provide them with dwellings at “reasonable and remunerative rents,” instead of those which are given up for the public good. The process is being continued; and, besides, the extension of the different lines of railway further into the City, will have the same effect. What is to become of the “outcasts,” as they may literally be called? There is no impossibility about making some provision for the difficulty. It is only a question of capital, and its investment; and we firmly believe that money spent in building a suitable class of houses, near where they are most wanted, on the improved plans that are now so common, would return a better interest than many of the millions that are about to be invested in Railways. The Corporation of London have voted 20,000*l.* a-year to be expended in improvements in the City, and the petitioners ask that, in the expenditure of that sum, the representations they make shall not be lost sight of. The Government has done, and is still doing, something in the right direction; but its legislation rather refers to future buildings, and extensions of towns, than present localities. These might be much improved by enforcing cleanliness; society would gain by it in many ways. The worst of these poisonous sinks is not, perhaps, that men die there; but, that they cannot live, during their abbreviated existence, with anything like health and strength. The body is alike predisposed to disease, and rendered unable to recover from its shock; health, to the working man, is money; and sickness and early death infallibly swell the demands on the funds of the rich, for the compulsory support of the orphans, and the destitute, and the disabled, which a little effort made to secure a purer air, better drainage, and a supply of water, would have preserved in health and strength, able and willing to work and maintain themselves.



ALGERIA.—FRENCH TROOPS ATTACKING AN ARAB ENCAMPMENT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA.

Accounts received from Africa, during the past week, dated from Setif, the 29th of January, state that the Emir had fallen upon that place like a thunder-bolt. In his march from Boghar to Fom Ouad-el-Djenan, he had pitilessly made *razzias* upon all the tribes which had not previously sent pledges of submission to his authority. The Arabs of the subdivision of Setif are said to dread the appearance of Abd-el-Kader in their territory as they would that of the plague. The postscript of the letter states that he had at least 2000 well-mounted and equipped horsemen with him. The *Algerie* publishes intelligence from the province of Constantine, relative to the disaster which befel the column of General Levasseur. The present accounts are of a date posterior to those published by the same journal of the 12th, wherein the loss in men was laid down at 94. On the 26th ult. the losses were ascertained to be:—Dead bodies brought to Setif by the column, 19; bodies found upon the scene of the disaster, and interred there, 174; men lost, and of whose fate nothing is known, 28; died since entering the hospital of Setif, 39—total, 260. Among the men at present in the hospital, upwards of 500 are frostbitten, and it is supposed by the medical men that one-fifth will never recover.

A more recent letter states that "a great mortality reigns among the French troops in the three provinces of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine. The hospitals are crowded, and more than 500 soldiers sank under the effects of fever and dysentery, in the province of Algiers alone, during the month of December last."

The *Journal des Debats* states that the Duke d'Aumale is shortly to rejoin the army in Africa.

Altogether, the accounts received (though not published) in Paris, from Algeria, are of a very unsatisfactory character; and it is reported that Marshal Bugeaud will be recalled.

Meanwhile, our Engraving shows a scene from the system of warfare pursued by the French, and possesses instant interest. It represents a company of French soldiers surprising an Arab encampment; from a painting by M. Frederic Goupil.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies has at last voted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne by a majority of 232 against 141.

Last Saturday evening the grand deputation of the Chamber of Deputies, appointed to present to the King the Address of the Chamber, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, was received by his Majesty at the Palace of the Tuilleries. During the ceremony, the Dukes of Aumale and Montpensier stood on the right and left of the Throne, and a great number of deputies also attended. M. Sauzet, the President of the Chamber, having read the Address, the King replied:—

"Gentlemen, I receive this Address with real satisfaction. I am happy to find in it so brilliant a manifestation of the support which you lend to my Government, and of that loyal and constant concurrence which is, at the same time, the foundation of its strength, and the guarantee of all our liberties. Public opinion acknowledges more and more that it is by the regular advance, and the perfect accord of all the powers of the State, that France has attained the degree of prosperity upon which it gives, this day, so much pleasure to congratulate each other. Yes, gentlemen, I am happy to be able to express my confidence in the future prospects of our country. That confidence is strengthened by the sentiments which you have just now expressed, and it is to me a presage that that accord, descending to future generations, will continue to develop in France that continually increasing welfare which all classes of society among us now enjoy. Such has been, for a long time, the wish of my heart—the end of my efforts; and my sweetest recompense will be the hope that my devotion will have tended to secure the benefits of it to my country."

This speech was received with loud cheering. The shareholders of the Northern Railroad Company held a general meeting on Thursday (last week) in Paris, Baron de Rothschild in the chair. It appears from the report of the directors that in the month of March next the line will be opened as far as Clermont, and to Amiens in the month of April or the commencement of May. In June the entire line will be opened to the public. After the Report was read, the meeting unanimously resolved that the Creil and St. Quentin Railroad Company should be united with the Northern Company. A shareholder requested to know whether the directors of the Northern Railroad Company proposed to purchase the line from Fampoux to Hazebrouck? Baron de Rothschild replied that such an intention had been entertained, but that the negotiations had been broken off. The following remarkable facts appear from the Report:—1st, the number of shares transferred amount to 571,741, being one third more than the total number of shares issued; 2nd, that the buyers are to the sellers in the proportion 17,469 buyers to 884 sellers. On the 31st of January last the 400,000 shares issued were possessed by 18,000 individuals, being in the proportion of 22 shares to each holder.

## THE WEST INDIES.

The *Trent* steamer has arrived from the West Indies with the mails, and brings important news from Mexico. Another revolution had broken out. General Paredes entered the capital on the 29th December last. Six thousand men were at St. Louis de Potosi. It was a military movement: the civil departments were compelled to join it. The revolution was proclaimed at Vera Cruz, and at Tampico. At the former place an officer and a few men were killed. About three hundred men took refuge in the church, and were afterwards allowed to leave the town.

The Government of Mexico had prepared to resist in an energetic manner. They appointed General Bustamante Commander-in-chief, armed 3000 Civicos, or National Guard, barricaded the town, cut trenches in all the roads, declared the city in a state of siege, and called out the male population between the ages of sixteen and twenty.

The garrisons of the fort of San Juan de Ulloa, Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Guanajuato, Guadalajara, and Zacatecas, had pronounced in favour of Paredes, but the civil authorities in all those places and in several other towns issued manifestoes in favour of the Government. Several arrests were made, and the Bishop was constituted a prisoner in his palace at Tacubaya.

Mr. Sidel, the new Minister of the United States, had not been received by the Government, under the plea that Mexico agreed to accept a Minister *ad hoc* for the regulation of the affairs of Texas, and not an envoy for general purposes. Mr. Sidel had written a very angry note, and retired to Jalapa, there to await instructions from his Government.

Sir C. Grey, who has been suffering from a broken leg, is doing well, and is able to attend to his official duties.

There is nothing of particular interest from any of the West India Islands. The weather had been somewhat unsettled, rains and severe storms having been very frequent.

## ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

This day, 1846.

A lay—a lay for St. Valentine's Day,—  
What lover or maiden could ever say "Nay;"  
What virgin of fifty or Benedict thrifty  
Would frown when Dame Nature begins to look gay?  
When the sweet birds are singing and wild flowers springing,  
And February flinging her "polka" away,  
While the lark is high soaring,  
The young spring adorning,  
And chanting his sonnet on Valentine's Day.  
Don't talk of St. George and his fight with the Dragon,  
Talk not of St. Paddy who *kilt* all the snakes,  
St. Denis of France, or St. James of Arragon,  
St. Taft, or the Saint of the Land of the Cakes.  
Go, ransack the Calendar; where will you find me  
A saintship so worthy, chivalric, and gay?  
Dull care and blue demons I fling far behind me  
When cheer'd by the smiles of St. Valentine's Day.

**ELECTION FOR BUCKINGHAM.**—The election of a member in the room of Sir Thomas Fremantle, who vacated the representation of this borough, took place on Wednesday, and resulted in the unopposed return of the Marquis of Chandos, the only son of the Duke of Buckingham. The election took place in the Town-hall. The noble Marquis expressed his determined opposition to the plan of Sir R. Peel.

**NEW CHURCH IN WESTMINSTER.**—It is said that Miss Burdett Coutts has contributed the munificent sum of £30,000 towards building a new church in Westminster.

**THE CIVIL WAR IN THE CITY.**—On Monday, at the CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, John Kinchin, Edward Mackay, John Dadd, John Sinclair, and John Ireland (the first-mentioned being the captain of one of the Watermen's steam-boats, and the others in the service of the company), surrendered to answer an indictment, charging them with creating a riot upon the river Thames, and with assaulting several of the constables of the City police-force, while in the execution of their duty. We recently gave the particulars. Mr. Baron Rolfe told the Jury, in summing up, that they had nothing whatever to do with the legality or illegality of the proceeding adopted by the Lord Mayor, and even assuming it to have been illegal, a person would be guilty of a riot, in the eye of the law, if, in company with other persons, he acted in such a manner as to cause terror and alarm to her Majesty's subjects, even if it was to resist an illegal act. If the proceedings adopted against the defendants were illegal, the law gave them a remedy, and the Lord Mayor was as amenable to the law as the most humble individual, and they had no right to take the law into their own hands, and create a breach of the peace. The Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict against Kinchin, Mackay, Dadd, and Ireland, finding them guilty of a common assault, and acquitted Sinclair. Mr. Baron Rolfe sentenced Kinchin to be imprisoned for six weeks and the others for three weeks each.

**INCENDIARISM IN NORTH DERBYSHIRE.**—A destructive fire, which there is reason to believe to have been the work of an incendiary, broke out on Sunday morning, at Pedley Wood Farm, about eight miles from Chesterfield. The farm is situated in a very secluded place, no other house standing within a mile distance. It is in the occupation of Mr. Ford, and is the property of Degge Sitwell, Esq., of Stainsley. The fire consumed the out-buildings and valuable contents of the yard, consisting of several stacks of wheat, oats, hay, and a threshing machine; the total damage being estimated at from £500 to £600. The stock is, however, insured.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

**THE PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL**, the second reading of which was moved by the Earl St. Germans, excited a discussion upon the general condition of Ireland, in the course of which the Duke of Wellington expressed the desire of the Government to provide employment for the people of that country.—The second reading was agreed to, and the House adjourned at seven o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

It is hardly necessary to say that there was considerable excitement both in and out of the House to-day, in consequence of the commencement of the struggle upon the Corn-laws. The Strangers' Gallery was crowded long before the Speaker entered the House; and when the business at length commenced, there was a very large attendance of members, especially on the Opposition benches.

**NEW MEMBERS.**—Lord Morpeth was introduced by Mr. Byng and Lord J. Russell, and took the oath and his seat for the West Riding of Yorkshire. His Lordship was very much cheered. Mr. Macarthy also took the oath and his seat for Cork.

**NEW WRIT.**—On the motion of Mr. Young, a new writ was ordered to be issued for the Southern Division of Nottinghamshire, in the room of the Earl of Lincoln, who has accepted the office of Secretary for Ireland.

**CORN-LAW PETITIONS.**—A vast number of petitions were presented upon the subject of the Corn-laws. Lord Morpeth brought up a heavy load of them. Among them was a petition from Leeds, signed by 19,000; from Bradford, signed by 14,000; from Wakefield, Halifax, Huddersfield, Barnsley, Rotherham, and other places in the county of York, numbering in all 103 petitions, all of which, without exception, were strongly in favour of the plan proposed by her Majesty's Government, except in so far as they all asked for total and immediate repeal of the Corn-laws.—Mr. W. B. FERRAND asked whether the signatures attached to the petitions he had just presented had been the free and unbiased acts of the parties signing (roars of laughter and ironical cheers from the Opposition benches)? because he was prepared to prove that the working men in many of the factories in the county of York were obliged to come into the counting-houses of the owners and sign.—Viscount MORPETH: To the best of my belief the signatures were all the true and independent acts of the parties. (Loud cheers.)

## THE DEBATE UPON THE CORN-LAWS AND SIR ROBERT PEEL'S FINANCIAL CHANGES.

SIR ROBERT PEEL prefaced the discussion of the evening, by stating that he had made a mistake last week in supposing that it was usual for the Treasury to remit the duties, when once affirmed by the House of Commons. He found that in every case when the duties on foreign corn had been altered by Parliament, the remission or alteration took effect upon the passing of the act, and not upon the report of the resolution of the House, as he had imagined. He, therefore, would not depart from precedent in the present case, and the alteration he proposed would, if agreed to by the House, date from the passing of the Corn Bill, which it would be his duty to bring in. But that bill would have precedence of every other Government measure, and no other Ministerial business would be proceeded with until it was sent up to the House of Lords.

The question having been put, that the Speaker leave the chair, that the House might resolve itself into a Committee on the Corn Importation Acts, Mr. P. MILES, on the part of the protectionists, moved, as an amendment, that the House should resolve itself into Committee that day six months. Mr. Miles commenced by contending that there ought to be a dissolution before such a vast change should be made. He then referred to the prices of corn, and denied that there was any ground for the apprehension of a famine. Mr. Miles, in reference to this point, said, "The colleagues of the right honourable Baronet had enjoyed equal means of forming an opinion as to abundance or scarcity; and when he saw them refusing to open the ports, he could not help thinking that the right honourable Baronet ought to have been the last person to propose it. (Cheers.) The fact was, that the cause of protection had been long doomed in his mind, and potatoes were the last pretext for sealing its fate. (Cheers.) People had been asked to look at the question as a whole; he (Mr. P. Miles) was prepared on that very ground, to give it his decided opposition. He did not deny that from some parts of the plan the country might derive advantage; but moderate protection was at all times due to native industry, and he never would contend for more than was fair and just. He proposed his amendment, not merely on behalf of the agricultural interest but on behalf of all the interests of the country. He himself belonged to no one interest, but he was equally engaged in all. Mr. Miles then spoke of the danger which would arise if this country became dependent upon foreigners for a supply of corn. He (Mr. P. Miles) must say that he had never been of opinion that the change introduced by the right hon. Baronet would lead to the utter ruin of the agricultural interest, but he did believe that it tended to inflict severe distress upon the farmer, and that the labourer would suffer from a lower rate of wages, long before the operation of the measure affected the higher orders.

Sir W. HEATHCOTE seconded the amendment. Mr. W. LASCELLES expressed his intention to vote for the measure, as he considered it a satisfactory adjustment of this great question. Mr. Lascelles denied that the Conservative party had been reconstructed upon the principle of preserving a restrictive policy.

LORD NORREYS not only opposed the plan, but withdrew his confidence from Sir R. Peel. He did not believe the right hon. Baronet acted dishonestly; but it was clear, from his former conduct, that he had been wanting in political foresight, and was therefore unworthy of the confidence of public men. What Sir Robert Peel had formerly said to the honourable member for Edinburgh, was applicable to himself. He had said to that honourable member:—"Out of office you declared yourself in favour of those measures, in office you repeated the assurance that you were faithful to your principles. Will it suffice to answer, when your constituents require the fulfilment of your promises, 'I gave you no pledges—declarations in abundance I admit, but pledges I utterly disclaim.' They will remind you that they lifted you, through their favour, to the councils of the empire. If their native tongue will not suffice, you have taught them, by reminding me of former reproaches, where they may find, in the passionate exclamation of Dido, the fit expression of their sorrow—

'Nusquam tuta fides.'

You remain deaf to their entreaties—you have nothing but the miserable answer of Æneas after all his coquetting in the cavern—

'Non hæc in fœdera veni.'

I gave you no pledges." That had been the language used by the right hon. Baronet to his own supporters the other night. The measure would not be carried from conviction, but because members preferred the right hon. Baronet to the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell).

Mr. B. COCHRANE spoke in favour of going into Committee. The next speakers were Mr. Deedes, Sir J. Walsh, and Mr. A. J. B. Hope.

LORD SANDON made a strange speech. Much of the argument used in the first part of it was intended to prove that the measure was an injurious one, and yet the noble Lord announced his intention to vote for it. He said he felt himself called upon to explain and vindicate the course which he was about to take with reference to this great question. He had an opinion of his own to represent and illustrate, and it was very possible that it was not an opinion which was shared by any other member of that House. The fact was, he was about to support the Minister's measure, although he disapproved of it. (Laughter) He thought the experiment a dangerous one—unprecedented in any commercial country whatever—the situation of the farmer being one of great peculiarity; for in a year of universal plenty he could find no market for his property abroad, and would be undersold at home, in which case he would be at a loss what to do with a species of capital which could not easily be transferred to other purposes. With respect to the landlord, he thought little of him, for, if a loser, he could afford to bear it; but during the process of the impoverishment of the farmer, the labourer would be utterly ruined. His motive, under these circumstances, for voting for this measure was the conviction of the impossibility of maintaining protection against public opinion. They might grumble and struggle, but the question was decided, and the only consideration was as to the precise mode of settlement. Under this belief, he looked upon it as useless, if not mischievous, to keep all the commercial interests of the country unsettled, by struggling about that in which defeat was ultimately certain, and he should, therefore, support the measure.

LORD J. RUSSELL commenced by saying that he should vote for the plan, like the noble Lord (Sandon), but much more heartily. Lord J. Russell went on to denounce the principle of protection and said it was now clearly proved to be a dangerous one. He then criticised Sir R. Peel's proposal generally, and proceeded to say:—"But the right hon. gentleman has proposed a plan which goes beyond the mere reduction of duties to a moderate amount, thereby increasing the import; he has proposed, with regard to the duties on corn, that after three years they shall altogether cease. Now, I am of opinion that if the right hon. gentleman had undertaken this task in 1842, in a different spirit, and had made a far greater reduction in the duties on corn than he then made, it would have been better for the agriculturists as a body, and better for the country in general; but, as matters stand now, I am ready to say—seeing the contest that is going on—seeing the struggle that would go on, if you attempted any intermediate step, either of a sliding scale over a few shillings, or a small fixed duty—I am prepared to say, as indeed I have already said, that I think the abolition of the duty is the most expedient course for a Government to propose to Parliament. Considering the plan of the right hon. gentleman as a great measure, as a measure that is to lay the foundation of a completely new principle with regard to our commercial legislation, that principle being neither to foster one trade nor the other, neither to attempt to promote agriculture nor manufactures, but to leave them 'to flourish or to fade' according to the energies and skill of the people of this country, and believing that this is the sound principle, I am prepared to give every support I can to the plan brought forward by the right hon. gentleman. (Cheers.) But, Sir, I think it incumbent upon me to say, with regard to the mode in which he has introduced it, that of having a new system of corn duties for three years, he has introduced it, I had formed in December last, has been more and more strengthened by this House. (Cheers.) I have always thought, that if there be a danger of competition to the English farmer, the danger will be far greater after the lapse of two or three years than it is at the present moment. (Cheers.) It so of the countries in Europe, there is very little stock of corn remaining at Dantzic and Hamburg, or those parts of the Continent from which corn is usually introduced, and there is no reason to suppose that there is any great stock in the United States; there is, therefore, no apprehension on the part of the farmer. I would put it to the right hon. Baronet whether he will not reconsider that part of his plan? (Loud cheers.) The right hon. Baronet has frequently asserted, that he knows the exact effect of the duties proposed, until they had been by himself

stated in this house, and the opinions of those who would be most affected by them taken and collected. It does appear to me, as far as I have heard, that with respect to this, which the right hon. Baronet intended, no doubt, as an advantage to the cultivator of the soil, the general opinion is that it would not be that advantage. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") But, as I have already said, I wish the plan of the right hon. gentleman to succeed; I wish to see his measure with respect to corn successful in this and the other House of Parliament, and no vote of mine shall tend in the least to endanger a measure of such a character. (Cheers.) If, therefore, when we come into Committee, the right hon. gentleman tells me that he has considered the representations made from various parts of the country, but that, upon the whole, he considers the delay of three years, and the duty to be imposed in the meantime, an essential part of his plan, I, for my part, shall go out with the right hon. gentleman upon it. (Loud cheers.) There is another part of the subject which I certainly cannot approach with any great satisfaction, from the difficulty of treating it. The right hon. gentleman has proposed to give certain relief with respect to local burdens, and especially with respect to the expense of prisons and of prosecutions. I think those amendments in the law are, upon their own grounds, just; I think they are improvements in the existing law; I did not bear the right hon. gentleman say that they were offered as compensation, and I do not think any compensation of that kind could properly be offered. (Hear.) But I confess I do not feel sure, that, with respect to the general burdens of the country, the landed interest, the owners and occupiers of land, may not have more than the share that properly belongs to them." (Hear, hear.) Lord J. Russell, after some further remarks upon this branch of the subject, concluded thus:—"I concur in the general scheme of the right hon. gentleman. (Cheers.) I wish that the repeal had been immediate, instead of deferred (cheers); but, in the present state of affairs, seeing the attachment that there is on the part of a large portion of the community to this protective system, I think the advantage so great of getting rid of that system, as respects corn, in three years, and of almost every other protection giving way immediately afterwards, unless it be really some case which will bear argument, that I am unwilling to disturb in any way the settlement of this question. (Renewed cheers.) But I cannot forbear taking notice of one remark which fell from the hon. member for Wakefield (Mr. W. Lascelles), with regard to these plans proposed by the First Minister of the Crown. The hon. member said that, without meaning anything (I am sure he did not) discourteous to those who sit here, he thought the right hon. gentleman more able to carry these measures successfully than we were likely to be. Now, that is an observation which compels me to state that I do think that measures of the same kind would have been successfully carried, if the right hon. gentleman, and those who sit with him, had supported plans brought forward by those who are his political opponents, in the manner in which we support plans brought forward by ours. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) This matter of Free-Trade and Protection, as it has been very justly stated, I think, by the hon. member himself, is not, properly, one of those questions which come within the domain of party. When Mr. Huskisson brought forward his plan, many of those who sat on his own side of the house were opposed to him; many of us who sat opposite to him gave him our support. Plans of moderating duties, and introducing a tendency towards Free-Trade, are not properly Whig plans; they are not exclusively Tory plans. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman opposite, when Home Secretary, as I have always understood, and as he himself has stated, acted most cordially with Mr. Huskisson in the promotion of those measures. But when the Whig party were in power, and Lord Althorp attempted a reduction of the timber duties, he was met by a party opposition. (Hear, hear.) In 1830, when we all of us who were then in office, two Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Presidents of the Board of Trade and the Board of Control, voted with the hon. member for Wolverhampton (Mr. Villiers) for going into Committee to consider the Corn-laws, with a view, as we all stated, of proposing a moderate duty, we were met then by a party opposition, which prevented us going into Committee. (Hear, hear.) In 1841, when we came forward as a Government to propose reductions with regard to corn, and sugar, and timber, we were met by a united party, containing many members who represented commercial places—many who, I believe, if they had not been bound by a party tie, would have acted according to their convictions that it would be for the benefit of their constituents that more free principles of commerce should be adopted. The hon. member for Wakefield is an honourable exception to that remark. (Hear, hear.) He voted, I believe—he frequently has—with my hon. friend the member for Wolverhampton, when he proposed those motions for the repeal of the Corn-laws, of which he is now about to see the triumph; and I congratulate my hon. friend on that prospect. (Cheers.) But I think it is to be lamented that the right hon. gentleman opposite, and those who with him had learned sound principles of commercial freedom, who had been colleagues and friends of Mr. Huskisson, who could not be ignorant of those principles by which the trade of nations ought to be governed, who did not share in those principles which I think totally unsound and erroneous which have been expressed by the Opposition to-night—it is to be lamented that they did unite in party votes in order to defeat plans founded on those sound principles. (Hear, hear.) My opinion is, that if that had not been the ground of opposition, if the Government of that day had been defeated in any other manner, and those measures had been allowed to pass, much of the sufferings of 1842 and 1843 would have been avoided (hear); the right hon. gentleman would have avoided for himself much of the invective and the reproach now cast upon him, as having betrayed somebody or other (hear, hear), when he has been, if not consistent with the course which he took in 1841, true to the interests of his country. (Cheers.) But, sir, when the hon. gentleman, the member for Wakefield, tells me that the right hon. gentleman opposite will be more successful in carrying these plans than we should, I say again that it is by our aid (cheers), and in consequence of the conduct that we shall pursue, that the measure will attain its success. ("Hear, hear," from Sir R. Peel, and some other members.) I think myself bound to say so in justice to those who act with me. (Hear, hear.) And if the right hon. gentleman has the glory of adopting plans of commercial freedom which will benefit his country, which will enable the poor man to get a better reward for his labour, which will increase the demand for all the productions of this country, and which, after these questions are settled, will, I hope, open the way to the moral improvement of the people of this country, hitherto prevented by their want of adequate means of comfort (cheers)—if the right hon. gentleman has the glory of carrying a measure fraught with such large and beneficial results, let ours be the solid satisfaction that, out of office, we have associated together for the purpose of aiding and assisting the triumph of the Minister of the Crown. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT pointed to the results of the failure of the potato harvest in Ireland, and affirmed that the Government, in their inquiries, neither gave in to the panic, in the first instance, nor rushed into a fool's paradise, when it was supposed that the destruction was stayed. He feared that ere long melancholy corroboration would be afforded of the extent of the ravages in the crop of what was the staple food of so large a portion of the population. But the disastrous effects of the late harvest were not confined to the potato crop. The inferior quality of the grain kept down the averages, and prevented the natural action of the sliding-scale, and he frankly avowed his conviction that the law of 1842 had failed. There was this additional difficulty, that, while some continental countries were closing their ports, others, as Belgium, were permitting importation free; and we were thus cut off from our usual sources of supply. It was under these circumstances that he approved of an immediate opening of our ports, believing that in emergencies promptness of action was the safest policy, and knowing that if the Government at once assumed the responsibility, the battle was half won. He admitted that a repeal of the Corn-laws would have suitably come from Lord John Russell; and he, for one, was prepared to give his cordial support to the noble Lord, had he undertaken the settlement of the question. A great change was going on in the minds of the farmers on the subject of protection; they were beginning to consider it as a landlords' question, and the same opinion was spreading amongst the agricultural population. Take the meeting at Goatear, in his own county (Wiltshire). He admitted that on the face of it, that meeting and the resolutions passed at it, bore the stamp of other minds than those of working men. But the statements of the working men themselves could not be contradicted; they affirmed that no change could possibly place them in a worse position; and he knew that their condition was deplorable.

Sir R. INGLIS and Capt. FITZMAURICE then spoke.

At one o'clock, it was agreed that the debate should be adjourned; and the House broke up.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

**RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA.**—Lord KINNLAIRD called attention to the recently published cases of alleged religious persecution in Russia.—Lord ALDERDEN said he had received no official information on the subject, and believed the popular version of the transaction was grossly exaggerated. The Emperor of Russia had pledged himself to have the case inquired into, and the delinquent punished.

Some petitions were presented on the subject of the Corn-laws, and the House, after sitting for about half-an-hour, adjourned till Thursday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

**NEW MEMBER.**—The Hon. J. A. S. Wortley, took the oath and his seat for Bute-shire.

**NEW WRIT FOR WESTMINSTER.**—On the motion of Mr. Young, a new writ was ordered for a member to serve in Parliament for the city of Westminster, in the room of the Hon. Captain H. J. Rous, who had accepted the office of one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty. (Laughter and loud cheers from both sides of the house.)

A great many petitions were presented for and against the Corn-laws. Among the latter was one presented by Lord J. Russell, from the city of London, signed by 64,000 persons, praying for the total and immediate repeal of those laws.

## THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the question of going into Committee to consider the Corn-law resolution of the Government was resumed by Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN, who supported the amendment, to go into Committee that day six months. He said that this country having been governed by party for so many years, and the gentlemen now in office having obtained their high position by party tactics, he could not conceive how they could disregard those who called them into power, and league with their enemies against them. The Government had not merely changed their opinions since their accession to office, but they had practically enforced the lesson that no principle could in future bind parties together. The whole substance of the reason assigned by the Secretary at War for their departure from their former principles was that the law of 1842 had failed, and, therefore, Protection was to be altogether abandoned. But the *Stacey* Herbert of 1842, no matter how skillfully enacted, could not have been regarded as successful by two individuals of such *opinions*. The question of Protection had been designated a *matter of Customs' duties*: a miserable attempt to disguise its real magnitude by a contemptuous phraseology! This abandonment of a great principle was defended on the ground of a temporary calamity, and that, too, without any proof that it would afford relief to the suffering which it was to



palliate. Maxims of political economy were the arguments bandied between the gentlemen opposite and those who occupied the Treasury benches, and these formed the foundation of the measures propounded by the head of the Conservative Government. But let him apply those maxims to practical purposes. Suppose that, acting upon the axiom of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market, he, a wealthy man in England, furnished his house with paper-hangings from Paris; suppose that he travelled in a continental carriage—that he purchased all his earthenware from Germany; suppose all this, when he looked out of the window of his gaudy house, or his foreign-built carriage, what would he see? A vast multitude of unemployed, starving Englishmen. And what would they say to him? “We are poor English paper-stainers; we are Birmingham hardwaremen; our trade has been taken away from us, what are we to do?” And what could be his reply? “My good fellows, I have done the best I could to make you idle—to take all employment out of your hands—to leave you starving; but, believe me, I did it not from a bad motive. Upon the 27th of January, 1846, it was proposed by her Majesty’s Government, and received with cheers by the House of Commons, that labour should protect itself, and that political economy should for the future have full play.” The hon. member proceeded to argue that the great sufferers by the withdrawal of agricultural protection would be the small landowners and the tenant-farmers, and thus elucidated the point. He said:—“Apply the precepts of your new philosophy to the tenant-farmer. Suppose prices fall in consequence—partly, perhaps, of an inundation of foreign corn—the tenant-farmer says to his landlord, ‘I hope you will allow me a small abatement in my rent?’ I may not know so much about draining as Mr. Smith, of Deanston; I may not have all the patent implements, nor shown the fattest pig; but my family has held under yours for many a generation; we have weathered hard years together; we have worn your colours—and we should be sorry to go elsewhere.” The landlord may reply, ‘My good fellow, I am very sorry for you. You have invested your capital in these drainings and these soil; but so have I mine. You have invested the money—as I have—on the faith of the Legislature. But we are told now by the Prime Minister, that we are “to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest.” There is a gentleman from the manufacturing districts, with more capital than you, ready to invest in your farm. I really must look to my own family arrangements. You talk of feudal times and days long gone by—you conjure up old exploded notions—and as for “colours,” why, my good fellow, there is no “true blue” now!’ Yes, unless the landlord, therefore, acts towards his tenant a better part and with kinder feeling than you are now prepared to act towards the whole agricultural body, the tenant-farmer must leave his farm. The manufacturer—whatever he may be—with large capital, and more “energy” (if you will), comes in, and the product is, perhaps, a quarter or two more per acre—and that is called “improvement of agriculture;” but the only men who will suffer—mark!—are the men whose fault it was to have been poor comparatively, but whose fated fault was that they trusted you!”

The next speakers were Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. H. Baillie, Mr. Lefroy, Lord Clements, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Gregory, and Lord Brooke. Lord Worsley observed that this measure was not brought forward by her Majesty’s Government as a measure which they deemed right, but as a measure which peculiar circumstances had rendered expedient. At the last general election no cry was so general as that of “Peel, the farmer’s friend;” but now “Peel, the farmer’s friend,” was introducing a measure which almost every farmer in the country considered as pregnant with ruin to himself and his property. Noticing the observation of Mr. Sidney Herbert, that the country gentlemen of England were entertaining apprehensions of the proposed change not very creditable to their good sense, he asked who were the parties who had first poured those apprehensions into the agricultural mind? They were no less personages than Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham. Having read, amid the cheers and laughter of the House, extracts from their speeches in direct contradiction to the many advantages which they now proclaimed as likely to result from Free-Trade, he observed, that with the recollection of these speeches fresh in their memories it was impossible that the farmers would not at the next general election choose such representatives as would enable them to demand a revision of the Corn-laws, even if they were defeated in their present opposition to the new-fangled scheme of Government. The question, therefore, would not be settled, even if the present measure were passed; but he hoped that it would not be passed even by the present Parliament, which was elected as a Protection Parliament; for it was not either wise or equitable to enact a permanent law to meet a mere temporary evil. He urged upon the Government the propriety of appealing to the country upon this subject, and of taking the opinion of the constituencies whether they would or would not abandon protective duties. If they did not, they must remain in their present painful position, in which they were dependent on their opponents for support.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM commenced by referring to the comments made upon him by Lord Worsley, and thus candidly recanted:—“I admit that the past declarations of opinion made by a member of this House, who either leads, or aspires to lead a party, and declarations made by a First Minister of the Crown, if at variance with the course he now adopts, are subjects not unworthy of reference, and which call for explanation. (Hear.) The hon. member for Northamptonshire (Lord Worsley) made a direct appeal to the Government, and challenges us, if we had changed our opinions, manfully to own it. I answer that challenge. I do frankly avow my change of opinion, and by that avowal, I dispose of all the speeches. (Loud cheers from the Opposition, with counter-cheers from the Protection benches, rendered inaudible the rest of the sentence.) Upon the advice given by the hon. member for Northamptonshire, that, if I were prepared to make that avowal, it is my duty to do it, I now make the avowal, and I only ask the House to exercise patience, and indulge me while I point to the reasons of that change. (Hear.) And that I may stand in the position of a man worthy of confidence, I will only glance at a few considerations explanatory of the course I now pursue, instead of leaving the matter to rest on the individual honour of the person who makes the avowal. If you look at the tests by which change of opinion must be tried, on the part of a particular member, you will find that the first which should be applied is this—does the change of opinion promote his personal interest? Perhaps, under the circumstances, I may be allowed to glance at my personal position. All that I possess is as a landlord. I have nothing to hope for, except from the possession of landed property. (Hear, hear.) I have inherited, by that property, a large tract of land of inferior soil; and I congratulate myself that, by my position as a landlord, if the proposed change be dangerous, it exposes me to as great risks as any landed proprietor in the country. (Hear, hear.) So much with respect to my personal position. Now, as a Minister of the Crown, allow me to ask you to apply a test equally conclusive. Does a change of opinion on the part of a Minister of the Crown increase his strength or consolidate his power? Can there be a doubt, after the unhappy scene which we have witnessed during the two last evenings in the conduct of the debate on this side of the House, that my right hon. friend, before the commencement of this Session, being (as is allowed) a leader of great talent, possessing the confidence of a great party, and of powerful and immense influence out of the House, has lost—has, as it is now said, almost dissolved that party, by the conduct which he, from a sense of public duty, has pursued? (Cries of “Hear, hear.”) I will try another test upon that subject, and it shall be the last. Has the Minister, by a change of opinion, acted unfairly towards his political adversaries, and availed himself of that change of opinion to exclude them from office? I think it is not expedient, at this time, to touch further upon that subject; but my right hon. friend, with my entire concurrence, frankly tendered to her Majesty the office which he held as the head of the Administration. I certainly concurred in that resignation; and I can truly and sincerely say, it was my earnest desire that this measure should have been brought forward by the noble Lord opposite, in whose hands I think it would have been more properly placed. (Hear, hear.) I state that, unfeignedly and frankly, I thought, after all that has occurred, it would have been better for the public, better for public men. (Loud cheers.) I am stating my sincere opinion—I think it would have been more for public advantage, and for the credit of public men, if what has been proposed, as it has become our duty now to propose it, had been brought forward by the noble Lord opposite; and I may say, and I am sure the noble Lord will bear testimony to the truth of what I am saying, that both in writing and verbally I assured the noble Lord that if he, as a Minister, brought forward a measure such as was indicated in his letter to his constituents in London, I, as a private Member of Parliament, would have given to that measure my frank and cordial support.—The right hon. Baronet, after commenting upon some of the arguments used in the debate, admitted that he should have preferred a more general reduction, had it not been for urgent circumstances, and condemned the Sliding-scale. I frankly avow, that if the course of events had not been interrupted by circumstances which it was impossible to foresee, I should very gladly have adhered to the policy of gradually and progressively diminishing the protection to agriculture, but steadily keeping in view that desirable period when the protection might altogether be removed. But this brings me to the point of the utmost importance to the consideration of this case, namely, the unforeseen circumstances which did occur after the termination of the last session. First, with respect to the harvest of this country. It was a harvest, as was truly stated by my right hon. friend, the Secretary at War, of a peculiar character. In point of quantity it was not a deficient harvest; in point of quality, I believe, in the experience of the oldest farmers, there never was so great a variety; and the effect of that has been to point out and to establish the great imperfection of the averages under the existing law. It was distinctly stated last night by my right hon. friend, that in no former years, I believe, has there been such a variety of quality in the corn brought to market, the price varying from 40s. for the worst, I believe, up to 70s., or 75s. for the best. An alteration was made in the law in 1842, in regard to the averages, which had a very decisive effect in one respect; it altogether prevented fraud—by extending the period, and multiplying the towns in respect to which, the taking of the averages, fraud was prevented; but, as relates to the interest of the consumer, this had a very adverse effect; for fraud, whenever it had been exerted, was always in favour of the consumer, and for the purpose of opening the ports; and, in my real opinion, the general defect of the measure of 1842, though it was not so intended, was that it rendered protection more stringent. (Hear, hear.) This was demonstrated, I must say, by the operation of the scale regulating the duties in the course of last autumn. Prices were rising; the price of the quarter loaf in this metropolis was 9½d., and approaching to the war price. When the quarter loaf had so risen, the duty indicated by the Sliding-scale was 14s. or 15s. per quarter. In point of fact, the Sliding-scale would neither slide nor move. (Cheers.) And that was its condemnation.” Sir J. Graham then adverted to the failure of the potato crop, and proceeded:—“Then this great question presents itself—Can, in fairness, any Minister of the Crown propose to the people of Great Britain, to take out of the taxes of Great Britain public money to aid in the sustenance of their fellow countrymen in Ireland, while artificially, by laws designed, the price of the food of the people of Great Britain is enhanced? (Hear, hear.) Other persons may be bold enough to make such a proposition; but I confess that no power on earth should have induced me to be responsible for such a proposal. (Hear, hear.) I told my right hon. friend, that if such a course should be necessary, I strongly advised the pension of the existing law (Hear, hear, from the Protectionist benches), and that

suspension I find is now generally approved of on this side of the House. (Hear, hear.) The humane, the generous feelings of the landlords of England could not tolerate for a moment that distress, such as that likely to visit Ireland, should not be met. (Hear, hear.) But to give this aid to the Irish people, and at the same time to enhance the price of the food of the great community who contribute towards the taxes of England, and who by their hard industry are only able to pay those taxes, living in some instances on potatoes—is a proposition which I never could have maintained as a Minister. (Hear, hear.) But it has been intimated that, under these circumstances, hon. members generally on this side of the House would be glad to open the ports. Then arises the question—if you once suspend the present law, what is the proposition which, at the termination of that suspension, is to be made? I have told you that I am satisfied, that even when scarcity has arisen, when the price of the quarter loaf was high, and when high prices ought to have been counteracted by the self-operation of the scale, that scale does not operate. I have told you that I thought the present an unsatisfactory law, and, according to my opinion, I could not, after its suspension, have supported its re-imposition. I have always stated that my objections to a fixed duty as a fiscal duty are insuperable; because I think that whenever the duty should be high, it would be impossible to exact it; and whenever the duty should be low, it failed for the purposes of protection; and the agricultural interest would then incur all the obloquy of maintaining protection without deriving any advantages from it. We might have proposed some small remnant of the Sliding-scale, and such a reduction of protection, which it would have been unworthy of the agricultural interest to accept, and still more unworthy of the Government to offer. Under these circumstances the abolition of the Corn-laws was inevitable on its suspension. It was, as it appeared to me, absolutely necessary to suspend the operation of the law; and I foresaw the necessity, if you suspended the law, of its abolition; and I again repeat that, in my humble view, our duty was, charged as we were with the responsibility of office, to meet this immediate necessity and to suspend the law. Nothing could have more gratified me than to see the general arrangements of this question respecting the Corn-law conducted by the noble Lord opposite.” Sir J. Graham then contrasted the tranquillity which prevailed in times of plenty with the outrages committed in seasons of scarcity, and concluded thus:—“We have been told of the danger of being dependent on foreign states for the supply of food; but when we consider that the population of Great Britain in 1815 was 18,000,000, and that at the present moment it is 23,000,000, it seems to me that the time has arrived when it may well become a question, not whether Great Britain can alone supply the amount of food necessary for the population, but whether it will not be difficult at a moderate price to secure food for the whole of that population, even with the aid of foreign countries. (Loud cries of “Hear, hear.”) For myself, I have no apprehension of any great fall of prices from the abolition of the Corn-laws. I think that both the hopes and fears of many people on the subject are greatly exaggerated. I do not believe that the abolition of Protection, as matters now stand, will materially lower the price of corn; but I consider that to the great body of consumers it will be a security of inestimable value against high prices when the harvest happens to be deficient in this country. That is my view with regard to supply. With regard to the commercial principle there can be no doubt whatever. The hon. member for Northamptonshire described a state of things where a certain individual has the walls of his house covered with French paper-hangings, furnished with articles of German hardware, and who rides in a Brussels carriage, while workmen are crowding the market with nobody to hire them. How does the hon. gentleman think those carriages are to be obtained? Whatever may be the form of the transaction by which they are obtained, that transaction of necessity resolved itself into a bargain. Directly or indirectly there must be an exchange of commodities, and you must in the long run export some of your own home productions to pay for what you have got from abroad. I am quite satisfied, if you extend the sphere of your commerce, and do not attempt by fits and starts to force its expansion, that the prosperity of all classes will steadily advance with the increase of our exports. The noble Lord (Sandon) considered the condition of the farmer as peculiarly helpless and exposed. He said this unhappy man had constantly held out to him the expectation of prices which he had never realised—prices which were made the basis of calculation when he agreed to pay a fixed rent; then he comes to the landlord with “bated breath” and most humble demeanour, seeking an abatement of rent. The landlord grants somewhat less than the farmer requires; an abatement of 10 per cent. is found quite inadequate; and, at last, the farmer is forced to take refuge from all his difficulties in some lower occupation. Such are the results, as described most accurately by the noble Lord himself, of this system of Protection and of disappointment. (Cheers.) The abundant crop, the diminished Protection, and the fixed rent, have been a failure. (“No, no,” and “Hear, hear.”) I have no apprehensions whatever that the abolition of that law will render this country dependent upon any foreign country. But, as a landlord—and, on this point, I agree with the noble Lord the member for Lincolnshire—I am certain that the settlement of this question is, with reference to the interests of landlords, of paramount importance. (Cheers.) How can we have a settlement? With the feeling of the great bulk of the community on the subject as at present, there is but one settlement. (Cheers.) There are various classes whose interests are involved in this question, and their views have undergone a change on the principle of Protection. I appeal to every gentleman in this House, who has had opportunities of observation, whether he can contradict me when I assert that till lately the opinion prevalent among operatives was, that low prices would invariably lead to low wages. I say they have changed their opinions. (Cheers.) The experience of the last three years has not been thrown away upon them; and, if that be so—if the masters and the men are quite of one mind on this point, they will settle—and I may tell the hon. member for Knaresborough so—they will easily and amicably settle those questions which are likely to arise between parties placed in such a relation to each other. I can very well understand how those working men should overtax their industry, and even call on their wives and daughters to work, that they may obtain subsistence. Necessity might drive them to such resources. But if they can understand that, by a change of your law, they may be able, without working so long themselves, without requiring their wives or daughters to work as they do now, to live in greater comfort than they have ever known, I have not the smallest doubt that arrangements will be made between masters and men as to the period of labour, and so every ground or pretext for legislative interference will be taken away. (Cheers.) It will, I say, be one of the most pleasant and happy days that ever occurred in England, when, on account of an alteration in your law, rendering a shorter time necessary to procure wages adequate to purchase the comforts of life—it will, I repeat, be one of the happiest days of England, when, on account of such an alteration, the masters and the men shall, without legislative interference, come to an agreement on that subject. (Cheers.) I am glad to see that the noble Lord, the member for the West Riding of Yorkshire (Lord Morpeth)—with whom I have often differed, but whose absence from this house I never ceased to regret—expressed on the hustings sentiments closely akin to those I have endeavoured to convey. (Cheers.) As to the agricultural interest—the interest with which I am myself connected—I would say, let us have certainty with reference to the value of our land. That certainty you will have, as far as it can possibly be given, from a change in the law. But, in addition to certainty, you will have peaceful enjoyment. You will have that peaceful enjoyment without exciting the jealousy of your poorer neighbour. And I do not think that landlords will have to make any very great sacrifices; but, entertaining the opinions which I do, founded on the experience I now possess, I say, were the sacrifice ten times greater, I, for one, sooner than that it should be said of myself, or any of the class to which I belong, that our object was to secure for ourselves an increase of rent, and not to promote the welfare and happiness of the great body of the community—sooner than leave any room for such a suspicion, I should say, speaking for myself, that I would descend to a lower estate, and abrogate my inheritance. (Cheers.) It is said, a great party has been dissolved. It is said, old political ties have been severed. It has been said that social relations have been disturbed. It is anticipated, and it is probable, that an Administration may be dissolved. (Cheers.) And, though I should regret the former part of those consequences, on my conscience I believe this proposition will save a great and powerful nation from anarchy, misery, and ruin.” (The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat, amidst great cheering.)

Lord CLIVE briefly expressed his intention of voting for the amendment of Mr. Miles, and of opposing the commercial project of Government. On the motion of Mr. COLQUHOUN, the debate, after a short discussion, was adjourned till Thursday, and the House rose at one o’clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at twelve o’clock, but it was nearly a quarter past before a sufficient number of members were present.

NEW WRIT.—On the motion of the O’CONNOR DON, a new writ was moved for the County Mayo, in the room of M. Blake, Esq., who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Reports on a vast number of Railway bills were presented.

THE IRISH POOR-LAW.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD called the attention of her Majesty’s Government to the urgent necessity of immediately extending the powers of the Poor-law (Ireland) Act, so as to enable Boards of Guardians to dispense out-door relief to persons in destitution, in case of the poor-houses being filled. It was a subject of great importance. In England, the Commissioners had power to administer out-door relief in certain cases; but in Ireland there was no such power, and this was a state of things which, under present circumstances, required an alteration. It was probable that extensive calls for relief would be made in Ireland, and Boards of Guardians would be placed in a painful position if crowds of paupers came to their doors for relief, and none could be afforded to them.—Sir J. GRAHAM assured the hon. gentleman that the condition of Ireland had for many months occupied the earnest attention of Government. He viewed the condition of a large proportion of the Irish population for the next four or five months with great anxiety. But the Government had introduced various measures to afford relief, and money would be voted under the County Works Presentments (Ireland) Bill to increase employment. With respect to the proposition of the hon. member as to out-door relief, he could not, under the pressure of a temporary emergency, change the principle of the Irish Poor-law Bill; but the Government would direct its earnest attention to the subject.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN GRAIN.—Lord G. BENTINCK moved for a return giving the numbers of the importers of foreign grain now in bond in the Queen’s warehouses in Great Britain and Ireland, together with the quantities held by each individual. He entered into some calculations in order to show that the course proposed by the Government with respect to corn would deprive the revenue of half a million, in order to put it into the pockets of two or three hundred corn merchants. After a few words from Mr. B. ESCOTT, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that this effect would also have been created had the ports been opened, and yet, in the discussion of the previous evening, it was said that they would at once have agreed to that. He must, however, deny that any such effect would follow the measure of the Government. He had no objection to the motion.—The return was ordered, and the House adjourned before two o’clock.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Marquis of Ely took the oaths and his seat.

RAILWAYS.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE brought up another report from the Select Committee on Railways, which was ordered to be printed. The noble Earl explained that in regard to Irish railways, if the House adopted the report, there would be no interruption to the progress of such bills this session. The committee had proceeded to arrange the bills in groups, as was the case last session. To-morrow he should move that the report be adopted.

THE BROAD AND NARROW GAUGES.—In answer to a question upon the subject of the gauges, the Earl of DALHOUSIE said the Report of the Commission respecting gauges had been put into his hands that afternoon, and would at once be presented to the House.

CRIME IN IRELAND.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for a return of all murders, or attempts at murder, committed in Ireland since 1st January, 1842; specifying the county and barony of the county where such murder or attempt to murder was committed, and the name and condition of the person murdered or assaulted as aforesaid. And also, for a return of all rewards offered since 1st January, 1842, for the discovery of offenders who have committed outrages against the person or against property; specifying the date and place of each offence, the nature thereof, and whether or not such reward was claimed, and the instances in which a conviction has followed. The noble Marquis gave his opinion that crime in Ireland had increased to a degree almost unprecedented. A spirit of combination against the law had arisen, which had never existed within his memory. He thought the Government was much to blame in the matter, as he knew that representations had been made to it, to which, it appeared, no attention had been paid. The noble Earl referred to the paragraph in the Queen’s Speech respecting assassinations in Ireland, and said it actually implied a doubt whether laws could be framed to protect life and property. Three weeks had now elapsed, and yet nothing had been done. A great part of Ireland was in a state of insurrection. Two thousand persons were encamped before the town of Limerick. There was an open revolt against the Government in mid-day. The noble Earl then referred to some recent accounts of outrages in Ireland, details of which have been published in the papers. He repeated that the Government had been very much to blame in not attempting to do something. It was high time that something should be done for the administration of criminal justice in Ireland. (Hear.) The combined law-givers in some counties had it all their own way.—Earl St. GERMAN did not object to the production of the returns. The noble Earl defended the Government, and said it was a matter of deep consideration whether additional measures should be proposed. The Government intended to lay on the table a bill, founded on the recommendation in the Speech, and upon that measure he should be prepared to discuss the subject fully.—Earl FARNHAM defended the Government.—Earl CLIVE took a similar view.—Earl GREY said, he was glad to hear that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a measure upon the subject that had been introduced by his noble friend. There was something radically wrong in the state of Ireland, which required Legislative enactments to remedy. He hoped, when the measure was introduced, some account would be given of the general policy of the Government with respect to Ireland.—The returns were then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW MEMBERS.—The Marquis of Chandos, the new member for Buckingham, and Lord Henry Lennox, the member for Chichester, were introduced (amidst cheers from the Conservative benches) and took the oaths and their seats. A great number of petitions were presented for and against several lines of railway.

CAPTAIN JOHNSTONE.—Admiral DEANS DUNDAS said that he had heard that it was the intention of Government to send Captain Johnstone to a penal colony, and he was of opinion that he ought to be hanged. He hoped that a better system would be adopted with respect to the discipline of merchant vessels.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that it was not the intention of the Government to send Captain Johnstone to a penal settlement. The Jury had acquitted him on the ground of insanity, and all that could be done was to confine him for life. The Board of Trade had the subject of the discipline of merchant vessels under their consideration.

#### THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. COLQUHOUN, who assured the right hon. Baronet at the head of the Government, that he was mistaken in stating that he (Mr. Colquhoun) had at one time held opinions in favour of the doctrine of total and immediate repeal of the Corn-laws, and that now he held doctrines of protection. He had not been in favour of total and immediate repeal, but he had been in favour of a fixed duty, and in 1838 to 1839 he had voted for the motion of Mr. Villiers for a Committee, and in that division he had voted with Lord John Russell, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. F. Baring, all at that time advocates of a fixed duty. At the time that he had contested Kilmarnock with Dr. Bowring he had declared himself in favour of a fixed duty, and of the principle of protection to agriculture. He believed it would be impossible to maintain the principle without the sympathy and consent of the manufacturing classes, and he believed that at that time those classes had been in favour of a fixed duty, and he could not help thinking that seven years ago a fixed duty would have afforded a satisfactory settlement of the question.

The other speakers were Mr. C. W. Martin, Mr. T. Baring, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Gaskell, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. H. Hinde. The debate was then adjourned till Friday. The House adjourned at half-past one o’clock.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

On the motion of the Earl of DALHOUSIE, certain alterations were made in the Standing Orders, in regard to railways, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Select Committee.

THE PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL went through Committee, and the House, after a short sitting, adjourned till Monday.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

In the early part of the evening the business was unimportant. NEW WRITS.—New writs were moved for North Nottinghamshire, in the room of Mr. Gally Knight, deceased; and for East Gloucestershire, in the room of the Hon. F. Charteris, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

#### THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS began the adjourned debate, and spoke against the Government measure.

VISCOUNT VILLIERS made a short speech in support of it. Mr. F. SCOTT regretted that Sir Robert Peel should have thrown aside all his former opinions, and should have proposed a measure to which he (Mr. Scott) was compelled to give his decided opposition.

Mr. H. G. WARD next addressed the House in favour of the motion. Mr. W. MILES spoke at great length against the motion. He denied that this was only an agricultural question; and maintained that the colonist would be an equal sufferer with the farmer.

The other speakers were Lord Northland, Mr. Ferrand, and Col. F. Wood. Debate adjourned.

The report on the DRAINAGE (IRELAND) BILL was brought up. The House adjourned at half-past one o’clock.

NEW ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—On Tuesday, Messrs. Gamble and Nott had the honour of submitting their New Electric Telegraph to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was pleased to express his entire approval of the action and simplicity of the internal arrangements. The Prince requested it might be left at Buckingham Palace until the following day; and his Royal Highness, in the evening, showed and explained the apparatus to the Members of the Court.

THE WEATHER AT ST. PETERSBURG.—The annual festival of the benediction of the Neva was celebrated at St. Petersburg, on the 18th ult., but without the accustomed military pomp, on account of the state of the weather, which had changed from the warmth of the preceding month to a degree of cold equalling about 24 degrees of Reaumur, 22 below zero of Fahrenheit.

LONGEVITY.—The *Univers* mentions the death, in Belgium, of a man named Jean Joseph Dinsart, at the extraordinary age of 106 years, wanting two months. He preserved his faculties to the last, read without spectacles, kept his own accounts most accurately, wrote with a firm hand, and, in fine weather, took regular exercise.

DEATH BY FIRE.—On Tuesday Mr. William Carter held an inquest at the Newington Arms Tavern, King-street, Walworth, respecting the death of Mary Beagle, aged fourteen months, whose parents reside at 14, James-street. The father of the deceased is a painter, but had been out of employment for several months, which had reduced him to a state of distress. On the afternoon of the 23rd ult., the mother went out to a neighbour’s as a charwoman, leaving the deceased in the care of its father, who, during his temporary absence, left the child on the floor, in front of a small fire, and when he returned, he discovered her rolling about the floor, in flames. He, with great difficulty, succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not before she was most shockingly burnt, and on Friday, death terminated her sufferings. The Jury returned a verdict of “Accidental death.”

#### SCENES IN OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

Of all the localities of this disputed territory, so vividly described in Captain Fremont’s adventurous Narrative, the “Pyramid Lake,” visited on the Homeward Journey from the Dalles to the Missouri River, is one of the most beautiful. The Exploring Party having reached a defile between mountains, descending rapidly about 2,000 feet, saw, filling up all the lower space, a sheet of green water, some 20 miles broad. “It broke upon our eyes like the ocean,” says the Narrator. “The neighbouring peaks rose high above us, and we ascended one of them to obtain a better view. The waves were curling in the breeze, and their dark green colour showed it to be a body of deep water. For a long time we sat enjoying the view, for we had become fatigued with mountains, and the free space of moving waves was very grateful. It was set like a gem in the mountains, which, from our position, seemed to enclose it almost entirely. At the western end it communicated with the line of basins we had left a few days since; and on the opposite side it swept a ridge of snowy mountains, the foot of the great Sierra.”

“Where we had halted, next day, appeared to be a favourite camping place for Indians.”

“January 13.—We followed again a broad Indian trail along the shore of the lake to the southward. For a short space we had room enough in the bottom, but after travelling a short distance, the water swept the foot of the precipitous mountains, the peaks of which are about 3,000 feet above the lake.”

“We did not get the howitzer into camp, but were obliged to leave it on the rocks until morning. We saw several flocks of sheep, but did not succeed in killing any. Ducks were riding on the waves, and several large fish were seen. The mountain sides were crusted with the calcareous cement previously mentioned.”

“The next morning the snow was rapidly melting under a warm sun. Part of the morning was occupied in bringing up the gun; and, making only nine miles





PYRAMID LAKE, OREGON TERRITORY.

we encamped on the shore, opposite a very remarkable rock in the lake, which had attracted our attention for many miles. It rose, according to our estimate, 600 feet above the water, and, from the point we viewed it, presented a pretty exact outline of the great pyramid of Cheops. Like other rocks along the shore, it seemed to be encrusted with calcareous cement. This striking feature suggested a name for the lake, and I called it Pyramid Lake; and, though it may be deemed by some a fanciful resemblance, I can undertake to say that the future traveller will find a much more striking resemblance between this rock and the Pyramids of Egypt than there is between them and the object from which they take their name.

"The elevation of this lake above the sea is 4890 feet, being nearly 700 feet higher than the Great Salt Lake, from which it lies nearly west, and distant about eight degrees of longitude. The position and elevation of this lake make it an object of geographical interest. It is the nearest lake to the western rim, as the Great Salt Lake is to the eastern rim, of the Great Basin which lies between the base of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada; and the extent and character of which, its whole circumference and contents, it is so desirable to know."

The accompanying scene is striking—"the Pass of the Standing Rock"—with much of the romantic character of the ravine, scarcely trodden by civilization.

A few days since, the following important communication, viewed with the Oregon dispute, appeared in the *Times*:

"Sir,—Providing that the Americans agree to the proposal made by the British Government, allowing them the country south of the Columbia, the following valuable forts of the Hudson Bay Company will immediately fall into their possession:—

"Fort George, on the Great Astoria, near the mouth of the river; Fort Umpqua, south of the American settlement, on the Umpqua River; Fort Hall, on the Snake River, purchased from Mr. Wyeth, of the American Fur Company, in 1837; Fort Balsee, in the Snake country; Fort Nezperces, on the Nezperces River, and Fort Colville, on the Columbia, with a large agricultural farm for supplying the hunting parties and outposts in the upper part of Columbia; they will likewise possess the extensive hunting grounds of the Snake and Flathead country, and if they can only bully the British to give up Defuca Straits, they will then be in possession of Fort Vancouver, and the finest part of the country; they will have the plains between the Columbi'a and Defuca Straits, likewise the extensive plains at the top of Paget Sound, as well as the two splendid harbours in Defuca Straits. Fort Discovery, which, to protect it from the north-west winds, has a large island, called, by Commander Broughton, Protection Island; in this harbour, I am informed, the Americans would like to establish their principal town. The other harbour is New Dungeness, which is almost equal, for shelter, to Port Discovery; in various parts of the straits the plains are beautiful. In describing Admiralty Inlet, which runs out of the straits, Captain Vancouver says, to describe the beauties of this region will, on some future occasion, be a very grateful task to the pen of a skilful panegyrist. J. D."

#### ABORIGINES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

On Monday, Jan. 26, two little boys, aborigines of South Australia, accompanied by Mr. Eyre, the Australian traveller, were introduced to the Queen and Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace, by the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Secretary for the Colonies. Her Majesty appeared much pleased with the general appearance and manners of these youthful representatives of her subjects at the antipodes, and both the Queen and Prince Albert asked numerous questions respecting them.

Both boys are between the ages of eight and ten, are well-formed, active, and intelligent. The colour of their skins is black, or very dark copper colour; their noses rather flattened, with indent below the forehead; and their mouths a little wide, with thickish lips; but the hair is fine, and of a glossy black, the eyes large and brilliant, the teeth good, and the general expression of the countenance pleasing and good-humoured.

They have been in England about eight months, and have already learnt to speak English very well. Their native names are "Warrulan," and "Pangkerin." The former is the son of a native of the Murray River, near Moorunde, named "Tenberry," who is the chief person among the aborigines inhabiting that district.

Tenberry has always been on the most friendly terms with Europeans, and it is to his influence and co-operation that they, in a great measure, owe the peaceful occupation of the Murray River, and the happy establishment of amicable relations with the once hostile, and much-dreaded tribes of the Murray, Rufus, and Darling Rivers.

When Mr. Eyre was about to quit South Australia, in December, 1844, Tenberry, with his family, and about 200 other natives of the Murray River, left their own district for Adelaide, to see that gentleman off, and to bid good-bye to the little Warrulan, the son of the chief person in their tribe, and who had been confided to Mr. Eyre's care by his parents. When the vessel was about sailing, most of the natives went on board the ship, to inspect the arrangements and accommodations, and to say farewell once more to those whom they hardly ever expected to see again.

The other boy, Pangkerin, has neither father nor mother alive. He was brought over to England under the care of Mr. Anthony Forster, with whom he had been living in the Colony for some time previously

but in the same vessel as Warrulan. Pangkerin does not belong to the same tribe as the other boy, but to a contiguous one; both, however, speak the same dialect, with slight variation.

After their interview with the Queen, the boys expressed a good deal of disappointment at the absence of all state or show attending Majesty. They had, a few days previously, seen the Queen going in procession to open Parliament, surrounded by carriages and troops, and with all the parade and pageantry of Royalty. When, therefore, they saw a *very young person dressed like any other lady*, with but few attendants, they could not believe it possible that it could be the *same Queen*; she was *too young*, they thought, for a Queen; they admired the tall manly figure of Prince Albert, with his well-developed mustachios.

The aboriginal races of Australia have hitherto been much misrepresented and misunderstood, and have too often been depicted as the lowest and most degraded of mankind; forming, as it has been asserted, only a connecting link between the human family and the lower orders of the creation. This opinion is, however, as unjust as it is unfounded; for though the natives of Australia are not far advanced in the scale of civilisation, they have as great natural intelligence as, and an equal capacity for improvement with, other races. Their children, as far as they have yet been tried, have been found fully as apt and quick in learning as those of Europeans.

The two little Australians now in England have been examined by several eminent phrenologists, and their developments are said to be very good, and far superior to those of the negro race generally.

It is to be hoped that the presence of these youths in England, and the honourable notice her Majesty has been pleased to take of them, will go far towards removing the unfavourable impressions heretofore entertained of the race; and, by creating an interest on behalf of a people little known and greatly misunderstood, perhaps tend, in some degree, towards inducing better-directed, and more effectual, attempts to mitigate the evils which our occupation and possession of their country necessarily inflict upon them.

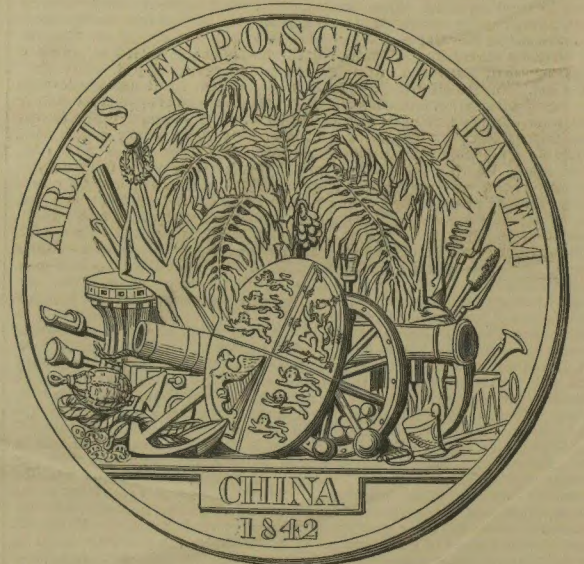


AUSTRALIAN BOY.

Mr. Eyre, who has had much experience in Australia, and who now holds the office of Resident Magistrate at the Murray River, in South Australia, has recently\* published a long and full account of the aborigines of that country, to which the reader may be referred for further or more detailed accounts of the physical appearance, character, habits, manners, customs, and pursuits of this interesting people.

#### THE MEDAL FOR CHINA.

The Medal to be distributed to the officers and soldiers, who served in China, during the late war, is now in course of being struck at the Royal Mint, from a die by Mr. Wyon, the Engraver-in-chief. There will be required 18,000: they are all



MEDAL FOR CHINA.

to be of silver (intrinsic value about 5s. 6d.); no difference being made between those to be presented to the officers and those to be given to the men. The Medal is about half the size represented in the present column. It is, certainly, a fine work of art, and will add even to Mr. Wyon's high reputation. It bears a portrait of her Majesty, an excellent likeness: on the Royal brow, is the tiara: the legend is, "Victoria Regina." The likeness is strikingly beautiful; and the relief admirably executed. On the reverse, is a picturesque group of the weapons of the army and navy, resting under the shadow of a palm-tree: in front of the weapons are the armorial bearings of Great Britain. Above the group are the words "Armis exoscere pacem;" and underneath the arms, is the word "China," and the date of the War, "1842." On the rim are inscribed the name and regiment. "The ribbon," (it is stated in the "Art Union,") "is to be of scarlet, with a yellow border, the scarlet denoting the colour of England, and the yellow being the Imperial colour of China. The Medals will probably be issued to the soldiers and sailors about the middle of the year."

\* "Journals of Expeditions into Central Australia, an overland from Adelaide to King George's Sound, in the Years 1840-41" together with an Account of the Manners and Customs of the Aborigines, and the State of their Relations with Europeans. By Edwd. John Eyre, Resident Magistrate, Murray River. 2 vols., 8vo., numerous Plates and Maps.—T. and W. Boone, 29, New Bond-street, London."



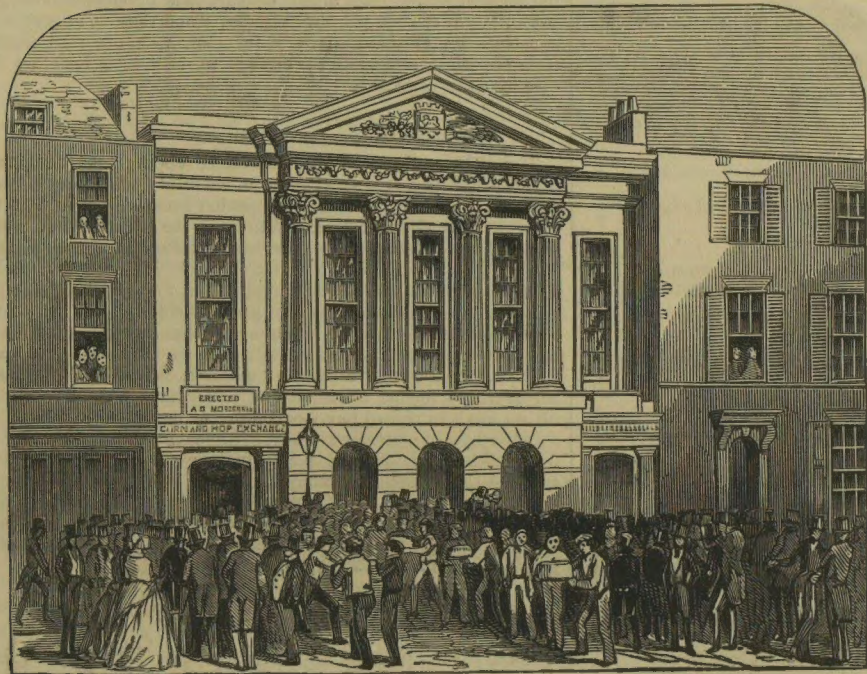
PASS OF THE STANDING ROCK, OREGON TERRITORY.



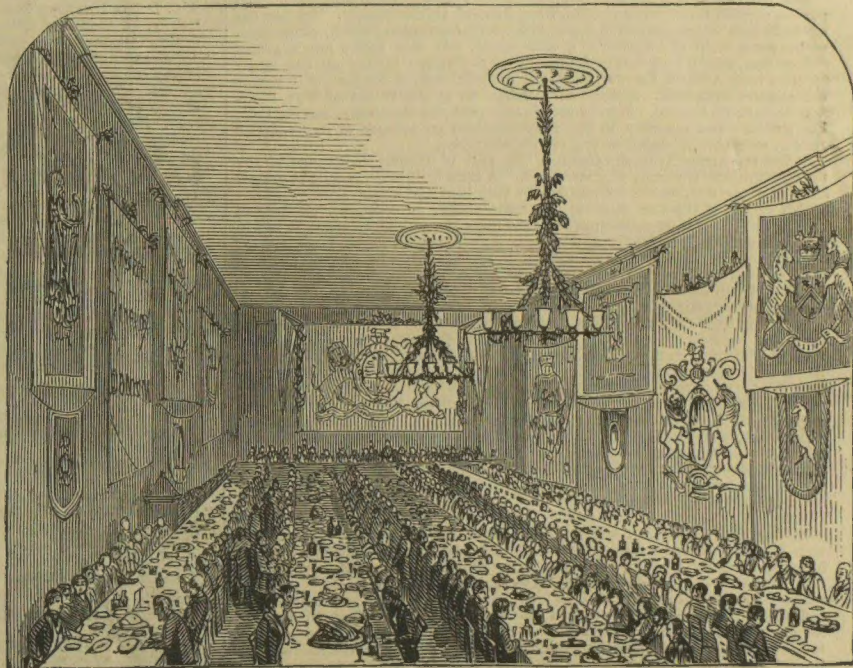
OPENING OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY TO CANTERBURY.



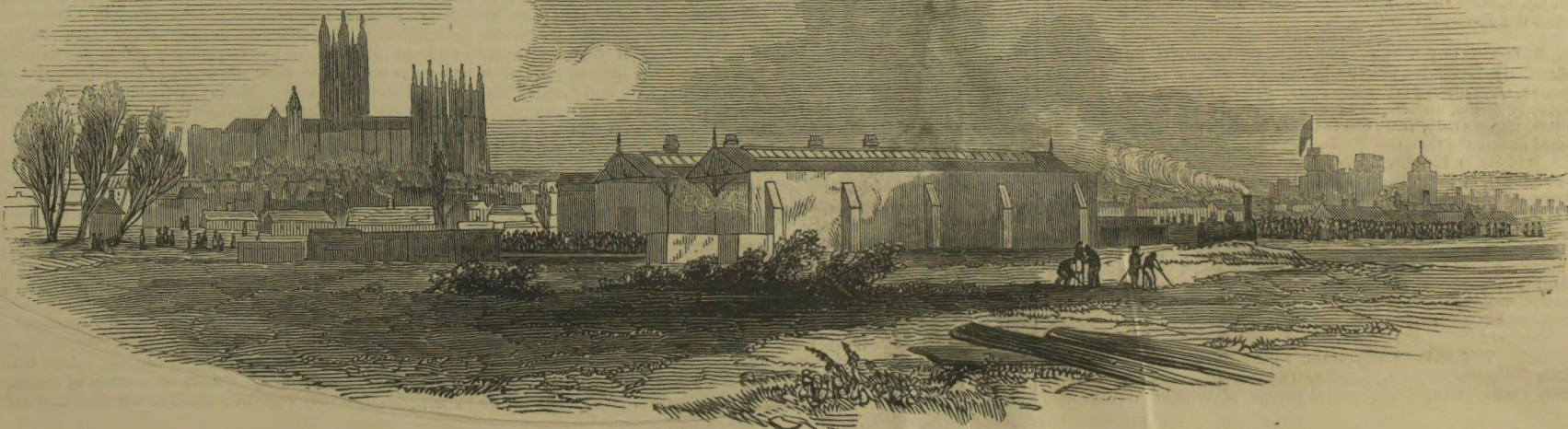
THE RAILWAY ACROSS ST. DUNSTAN'S-STREET, CANTERBURY.



EXTERIOR OF THE CORN EXCHANGE.



THE DINNER IN THE CORN EXCHANGE.



THE CANTERBURY STATION.



## OPENING OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY TO CANTERBURY.

Yesterday week, the Opening of a Branch Line of Railway from Ashford, on the South-Eastern Railway, to Canterbury, was celebrated at the latter town. The new line of Railway branches off from the main trunk of the South-Eastern Railway at the Ashford station, and, passing through a richly-wooded, fertile, and picturesque country, through Wye and Godmersham, leads on to Canterbury, which is a distance of about 15 miles from the trunk line.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of the country about the little village of Godmersham; and there can be little doubt but that the antiquities of Canterbury, added to these beauties, will lead many now to visit that ancient city.

The ceremonial of the opening excited considerable interest throughout the line. At Ashford station, and also at the different villages between that place and Canterbury, numbers of people were collected to see the carriages pass. At Canterbury, a vast concourse of persons was assembled along the line, composed for the most part of the fairer and more curious sex. It was odd to see the multitude of female faces, with only here and there a man; it seemed as if the whole female population of Canterbury had turned out to greet the visitors.

At an early hour a large number of the directors and shareholders of the line assembled at the Bricklayers Arms station; and, shortly after ten o'clock, a special train left that station for Ashford, (sixty-seven miles from London), which was reached at twenty-five minutes to two. There an excellent brass band entered an open carriage attached to the train, and enlivened the proceedings with their cheerful music; a large addition was also made to the company and the carriages. The latter now amounted to eighteen, which gave the appearance of a pretty formidable train. Its weight was something above 90 tons, and drawn by two engines, the Orion and the Mars, constructed by Messrs. Sharpe and Roberts. The driving wheels are 5ft. 6in. in diameter—the wheels are coupled, and the engines are not powerful ones. The train arrived at Canterbury at half-past two o'clock; and the company proceeded, at once, to the Corn Exchange, to celebrate the event of the day by a public dinner, announced for three o'clock. On the company arriving at the Exchange, an unusual scene presented itself. The cooks and the waiters had possession of the Dining-Hall, and a somewhat hasty arrangement was made to place the dishes before the guests were admitted. The dinner was furnished by the proprietor of the Rose Hotel, immediately opposite the Exchange; and a gangway was formed across the street, the various dishes of soup and fish for 300 persons being passed, like buckets at a fire, from hand to hand with the greatest steadiness and gravity for about twenty minutes, the guests lining each side of the gangway, and looking on with much patience and good humour at the interesting proceeding. (Our Artist has represented this singular scene.) Everything at the dinner was of the best description, and did great credit to its providers. There was abundance also of excellent wine.

The Dining-Hall was hung round with a number of banners and flags, and was ornamented with evergreens. (See the Engraving.)

Mr. Henry Cooper, the Mayor of Canterbury, occupied the chair. To the right and left of the chair sat the Dean of Canterbury, Viscount Torrington, Mr. William Feilden, M.P.; Mr. Dodd, M.P.; Mr. N. Knatchbull, Colonel Middleton, Colonel Piper, the Mayor of Hythe, Major Bennett and the officers of the 17th Lancers, and other gentlemen.

The usual loyal toasts having been given from the chair and duly honoured, "The Archbishop and Clergy of the Diocese" was proposed, and acknowledged by the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury. The toast of "The Army and Navy" was acknowledged by Colonel Middleton, who, in the course of his speech, alluded to the facilities which railways will give for concentrating the military forces at any one point where their presence may be needed.

The Chairman then rose to propose the toast of the day. He said the event they were met to commemorate was likely to tend to the advantage, not only of the city of Canterbury, but also of the south-eastern part of the country. The directors of the railroad had most handsomely met the landed proprietors, and had liberally remunerated individuals who had suffered losses from the line of railroad. He concluded with proposing "The health of Mr. McGrigor, the Chairman of the Board of Directors."

Mr. McGrigor, in acknowledging the toast, paid a high compliment to Mr. Joseph Cubitt for the manner in which he had completed the work. So long, too, as the great work between Folkestone and Dover continued, the name of Mr. William Cubitt, his father, would be heard with respect. Mr. McGrigor concluded a very interesting address by proposing the "Health of the Mayor." Several other toasts were then drunk.

In the course of the evening Mr. McGrigor announced intelligence received by the electric telegraph, that the Three per Cent Consols had closed at 97½; that Exchequer Bills were at 38s. to 40s. premium, and that the office of the Court of Chancery for the receipt of railway deposits had closed at three o'clock that day, and that upwards of £11,000 sterling had been received. The Directors of the Bank of England and the Government, by their firmness and wise measures, had accomplished this great financial measure. This announcement was received with great cheering.

The meeting shortly after broke up, at nine o'clock, and the special train left in about half an hour for London, and reached London at half-past one in the morning.

This new line of Railway is intended to extend to Margate and Ramsgate. The portion opened, is only fifteen miles, from Ashford to Canterbury. On leaving the main line, which goes on to Dover, the branch bearing to the left, commences with a sharp curve of a quarter of a mile radius, and soon enters into a pretty stiff cutting, nearly forty feet in depth. A short distance further on, and about 2½ miles from Ashford, Eastwell Park, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Winchelsea, appears on the left. A slight curve brings us to the village of Wye, about four miles from Ashford. Wye Church is an object of some beauty, and the town has gained some notoriety in the neighbourhood on account of its Grammar School, which has produced several men of eminence.

At five miles from Ashford, Ollantigh, the seat of Colonel Sawbridge, on the right of the line, is worthy of observation. A little further on, and on the opposite side of the line, we see Godmersham, a very beautiful park.

This portion of the line deserves particular notice, for here occur the deepest cutting and the highest embankment on the line: the cutting is about 53 feet in depth; it is through the chalk, and is a quarter of a mile in length; the highest embankment follows immediately afterwards, and is about a mile long. We here enter another chalk cutting, about 30 feet in depth, with a nearly upright face. A curve of half an inch radius carries us, on a five-foot embankment, to the station of Chatham, the only station at present on the line. It is nine miles from Ashford, six from Canterbury, and seventy-six miles from London. In twenty-eight feet cutting we pass the village of Shalmsford-street on the left, and the town of Chatham on the right. Soon after, near Milton Chapel Bridge, the line passes under a handsome red brick skew viaduct of three arches, which crosses over the old road from Canterbury to Ashford. We here cross the river Stour, which is crossed by the line no less than five times, by timber bridges, with wooden girders, trussed with wrought-iron bars. A slight curve in about fifteen feet cutting, brings us up to St. Dunstan's-street, Canterbury, which is crossed on a level. We are now at the station. It is constructed for four lines, and is between St. Dunstan's and Whitestable Railway, which it crosses on a level. The roof of the station is of iron; it is of a peculiarly light and graceful construction, and is supported by iron columns.

Among the provisions on the line for public safety, the following merit detail:—Every station is provided with large signal posts from 20 feet to 30 feet high each, with two semaphore arms and two powerful parabolic reflecting lamps, 9 inches in diameter, showing an intense light. The semaphore telegraph forms a very admirable day signal; the intensity of the light and the height of the posts render them distinct at night also, for any of the stations lights in their vicinity; and where no curves intervene signals can be given for two or three miles, if necessary. The function signals are upon the same plan, only that the parabolic reflecting lamps are 12 inches in diameter, instead of 9 inches. The alteration of the light from red to green on the reverse is effected by the signal man, who simply has to place his foot in a stirrup. At the same time he has the levers of the shifting rails in his hand, and he performs at once the two operations of shifting the points to admit the engine from the main line to the branch, and from the branch to the main line, as the case may be, and of signaling the engine driver to advance in the right direction. Having given the signal to pass, he removes his foot from the stirrup, and the machinery adjusts itself again to the stopping signal.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

### REAR-ADMIRAL SAMUEL C. ROWLEY.

Admiral Rowley, who died at the close of last week, at his seat in Ireland, aged 70, entered the navy in early youth, and was Lieutenant of the *Vanguard* in 1794, when that vessel formed part of the squadron engaged in the reduction of the French West India Islands. When Lieutenant of the *Astrea*, he participated in the brilliant action with *La Loire*, which terminated in the capture of the French frigate. In 1795, Mr. Rowley served in Lord Bridport's action; and in 1801, commanded the *Terror*, at Copenhagen.

### HENRY GALLY KNIGHT, ESQ., M.P., OF LANGOLD, NOTTS.

Mr. Gally Knight, whose death occurred on the 9th inst., aged fifty-nine, was only son of the late Henry Gally Knight, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, by Selina, his wife, sister of Lord St. Helens, and grandson of the Rev. Henry Gally, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to George II., distinguished among the literati of his day, who married Elizabeth, only sister and heir of Ralph Knight, Esq., of Langold, and granddaughter of Sir Ralph Knight, of Langold, the Parliamentarian. The Gallys were one of those refugee families which sought an asylum in England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Mr. Gally Knight succeeded to his extensive estates in 1808, and was first elected for Nottinghamshire in 1835. In the literary world he acquired considerable reputation, and published, on his return from travelling in Greece, Syria, &c., a volume of poems under the title of "Eastern Sketches." He was married to Henrietta, youngest daughter and co-heir of Anthony Hardolph Eyre, Esq., of Grove, but has not left any child.

### THE REV. CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, D.D.

This distinguished divine, formerly Dean of Bocking, and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, younger brother of William Wordsworth,

the poet, was born in the North of England, near the lakes now so associated with his brother's muse, on the 9th of June, 1774; and died at Buxted Parsonage, Sussex, of which parish he was rector, on the 2d inst. In learning, Dr. Wordsworth was long known as the estimable Master of Trinity College, and in theology, as the able author of "Ecclesiastical Biography."

He married, 6th of October, 1804, Priscilla, daughter of Charles Lloyd, Esq., of Birmingham, and has left issue, John, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Charles, Second Master of Winchester College; and Christopher, the learned Master of Harrow.

### THOMAS WHITMORE, ESQ., OF APLEY.

Mr. Whitmore, chief of the great family of Whitmore, which has, for a long series of generations, held extensive estates, and considerable political influence, in the county of Salop, succeeded to the Apley property at the decease of his father, Thomas Whitmore, Esq., M.P., in 1795, and served the office of High Sheriff in 1805. He also had a seat in Parliament for Bridgnorth, of which borough he was Recorder, and he was also lay Dean of the Royal Peculiar.

By Catherine, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Thomasson, Esq., of York, Mr. Whitmore has left three sons and three daughters; of whom, the eldest son, Thomas Charlton Whitmore, Esq., M.P., is married to the Lady Louisa Anne Douglas, daughter of the Marquis of Queensbury; and the eldest daughter, Catherine Mary, to Francis, Viscount Bernard.

At the period of his death, which occurred recently, Mr. Whitmore had completed his 63rd year.

The family from which he derived, can be traced on the ancient rolls of the Manor of Claverley to the time of Henry III., and various members of it have, at different epochs, been of distinction in the civic annals of London. The famed Lord Mayor in 1631, was Sir George Whitmore, of Balmes, a devoted Royalist, and a severe sufferer in the civil wars. The Republican newspaper, *Certain Information*, for the 30th January, 1643, relates that Sir George Whitmore, Alderman, and others, were carried by sea to Yarmouth, because they would not contribute monies for "the defence of the King and Parliament," as destroying the Monarchy was then called. On Frances Lady Whitmore, a celebrated beauty of her day, Dryden wrote one of his most exquisite epitaphs.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 15.—Sexagesima Sunday.  
MONDAY, 16.—Clock fast 14m. 22s.  
TUESDAY, 17.—Michael Angelo died, 1564.  
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Martin Luther died, 1546.  
THURSDAY, 19.—Copernicus born, 1473—Galileo born, 1564.  
FRIDAY, 20.—Jupiter sets at 11h. 25m. p.m.  
SATURDAY, 21.—Trinidad taken, 1797.

### HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending February 21.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 57	5 13	5 30	5 48	6 6	6 27

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "A Constant Reader."—The Concertina is by no means difficult. We are not aware of any work on the subject.  
"Crotchet." Monmouth.—Mahogany or rosewood makes not the slightest difference in a good toned pianoforte: the quality of sound is not in the case.  
"J. M." Edinburgh.—The largest organ in Europe is now the St. Denis, near Paris the finest quality is in the Haarlem one, in Holland; the best in London is St. Peter's, Cornhill.  
"R." Manchester.—Certainly, with care and practice.  
"A Bachelor."—"An Old Subscriber." Blakeney, and "M. R. C. S.," are referred to the paragraph on "The Militia," in our Replies, last week.  
"A. Frater."—The address of the Physician to the Emperor of Morocco is 1, Mable-don-street, Burton-crescent.  
"S. S. Z." May, doubtless, learn the cavalry exercise at Chatham.  
"J. E. M." Liverpool.—We do not settle disputes at cards.  
"H. H."—Uncourteous note is inapplicable to the circumstances of the case. The Orthopaedic Institution is for the cure of club-foot and other contractions. The "Lapetus" in the Dramatic Notice is an allowable ellipse.  
"J. B. N." Newport.—We will inquire.  
"S. C. H." is "anxious to get a libretto for an opera;" we have only the address, "J. W. T. Brent Lodge," situate, if we mistake not, in "S. W. C.'s" own locality—Uxbridge or Hanwell.  
"A Subscriber of Long Standing."—"The Revelations of Spain" and "The Revelations of Russia" have only been published in volumes.  
"A Spinster."—Charivari is pronounced sha-ri-va-ri; the middle syllable in Oregon is short.  
"J. P." Pentonville.—It is not absolutely necessary to employ a solicitor to draw up a will.  
"Quositor." Ashbourn.—See our Militia Notice of last week.  
"A. B. C." is thanked for the offer of the Sketches of the Coins, which, however, are not of sufficient rarity for engraving.  
"F. W. J." is thanked for the suggestion, which, however, we cannot adopt.  
"Aline."—See our present Number.  
"A Subscriber." Antrim.—Address, Mivart's Hotel, London.  
"R. H." Maidstone.—The reply is correct.  
"J. T." is recommended to purchase "Turner's Chemistry," last edition.  
"Inquirer."—"Aubrey's Miscellanies," worth about 2s. 6d. Almanac, 6d.  
"The Mill Bridge" we have not room for.  
"T. P."—All mention of locality was omitted.  
"W. H."—The fourth quarter-day is Dec. 25, not Dec. 21.  
"B. M." may serve by substitute, if he wish.  
"W. L. F."—The daughter of Louis XVI. still survives. Her name and title are Maria Theresa Charlotte, Duchess of Angoulême. She was born on the 6th of August, 1775.  
"W. St."—The present Duke of Sutherland is elder brother of Lord Francis Egerton. The latter assumed the surname he bears on inheriting the estates of his maternal ancestors, the Dukes of Bridgewater.  
"An Old Subscriber."—The particulars regarding the second badge of Lord Nelson shall be given in our next.  
"Heraldicus" will also find in the same paper the arms for which he asks.  
"Patrician."—There is no fixed legal precedence assigned to the functionaries mentioned by our Correspondent; but he will find, in the last edition of "Clark's Heraldry," tables of the relative precedence as accorded by courtesy.  
"Brizham."—Gentlemen, "or others," may shoot rabbits, or any game, just as far from the turnpike-road as their own land, or that over which they have permission to sport, extends: and no further.  
"A Good Shot" had better apply to the person appointed to issue game certificates for his district.  
"C. J. W." will find his questions answered in the published returns of the matches he names: he has, no doubt, more leisure for such a search than we have.  
"R."—"The Lines to Dame Fortune" will not suit.

[From the pressure of important news, we are compelled to defer answers to many Correspondents till next week.]

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1846.

THE Debate of the past week has not proved so animated or so stirring as it was expected it would be: the number of Conservative Members who have intimated their intention to support the Ministerial Plan is so considerable, that the process of conversion, it is evident, has been very active in the ranks of the party. As all these have to avow a great "change of opinion," the speeches abound in renunciation; they are filled either with the confession of past errors, or declarations of the necessity of yielding to the pressure of the time. So total, and at the same time so general, a change, has rarely been witnessed in all the long and varying history of party. *Tempora mutantur*, is the one common assertion; the *nos mutamur in illis*, is the as common and invariable confession accompanying it; the plea of necessity, and the excuse founded on having yielded to it, follow each other like cause and consequence. The whole Legislature seems by one accord to have suddenly awakened to a sense of a mournful fact—that all its past policy has been a mistake; one of the Ministry boldly says, the "law of 1815 was the greatest error ever committed." Extraordinary in its duration has been the reign of that error: were the instincts of the people of that time truer in their conclusions than the calm foresight of our greatest if not wisest statesmen? The people resisted the passing of that law, even to the extreme of riot and bloodshed: thirty years have elapsed, and those who sit in the same seat of authority avow that the poor, ignorant, misguided mob of 1815 was wiser than they, in all but its violence. Alas, for the pride of office! for it is sadly rebuked. Let what will be

the recompense—station, influence, power—it must cost a pang to make the acknowledgment of error so warmly advocated, so strongly defended, so recently perceived. What can it be, men are tempted to ask, that can have held them so long enthralled? Did some Agricultural Puck squeeze the juice upon their eyes so strongly that they have for generations been in love with and caressing deformity, and only wake now beneath the cold breath of coming famine to avow, like Titania, the grossness of their "error?" Whatever may be the cause, the effect is certain; we have the glaring facts before us of past perseverance in a course now utterly abandoned, with almost abject avowals that it was the wrong one. We must take the penitents on their own word, and believe what is indeed the most credible, that they have all been under a delusion; *insanavi-mus omnes*; but the disease is very curable, and the House of Commons, during the present week, has presented many almost miraculous cases of recovery.

In these conversions, Sir Robert Peel will find an accession of strength beyond what he could have reasonably have calculated upon; at one time the Thanes seemed to fly from him, and it appeared as if he would have been rescued from his perilous position by the aid of his enemies alone. But this was while uncertainty perplexed all with that fear of change, which is far more difficult to bear with composure than the perfect knowledge of all that is to occur. Since the plan has been made known, the meetings to oppose it have been less numerous, the proceedings less determined. True it is that many support it in doubt and fear, more convinced of the necessity of the change than its wisdom, more certain that a settlement of the question is required, than that it is the best settlement which might be made—but still they do support it. Some—but they are fewer—even retain all their opinions against the policy of the Premier—believe firmly that it will ruin the nation, and yet declare they will give it all the effectual aid they can afford it, by recording their vote in its favour! We can understand the total and avowed, though tardy, converts—we can imagine men not quite assured, doubting, and yet unwilling to oppose a great change; but those who at once denounce by word and promote by deed we confess we cannot understand. By their own confession they do evil without even the consolation of thinking that good may come of it.

The many resignations of seats that have taken place, it is remarkable, are made by members who declare that they must give their votes with the Premier; but, as they have made declarations to their constituents, amounting, nearly, if not entirely, to the distinctness and binding force of pledges, they feel compelled to surrender their trust, and submit themselves to re-election, under the avowal of the newer doctrines they have embraced. Some have done so voluntarily; others have been induced to declare their intentions by the "request of friends," which, in some cases, is impossible to withstand. But the result of all the explanations and declarations is, that more support is given to the present measures, among the Premier's own party, than was expected some weeks ago; and, even those who oppose them, do so in a tone of regret, and of reproach, that they acknowledge to be unavailing; as a body, the dissentients speak like men yielding to an inevitable destiny; remonstrating with the Fates, like the chorus of a Greek tragedy, they bewail a destiny they have no means of resisting; and, though they yield, as to a greater and supernatural power, they no less strongly accuse its injustice. Nearly all the speeches have partaken of this tone; they are burdened with reproaches against those whose present course stands in such strong contrast with past declarations; it must be confessed, there is deep cause for complaint on the part of those who still "stand upon the ancient ways," in which they were so long upheld by those who have now deserted them. But the accused parties meet all the censure cast upon them with great nerve; we have changed our opinions, "and there is an end of it," as Sir James Graham said. After that, vain are all quotations from Hansard; useless all the rakings up of former speeches from that too faithful record.

Oh! ever-falling trust  
In mortal strength; and, oh! what not in man,  
Deceivable and vain.

The question then comes to be decided upon the only remaining grounds left to a statesman after he abandons all attempts at consistency: that is a question to be settled between him and his supporters. The changed circumstances of the country, the necessity of the time—these must be the warrant for the ruler who has to provide for the safety of the whole empire. He must interpret the code of political and party morality far more widely than if he only had the success of his own party to consult, and its ascendancy to secure. But this has not yet been recognised as the system of government. From certain men we have been accustomed to expect measures of a certain tendency; when this is reversed, a perplexity of feeling is caused that will continue to be manifested, till we learn to regard our Legislature as a complete body, bound to deliberate on measures only, without regard to the men who frame them. The present policy may be the beginning of a new era, and the evident tendency of the age is to wear down the distinctions of party. The last century and a half witnessed the struggles for ascendancy of names and men; the coming time will not be contented with champions and symbols. We are a practical generation, and will accept nothing but action.

SINCE the acquittal of Capt. Johnstone, on the ground of insanity, much discussion has been raised as to the justice of the verdict. The Jury were, perhaps, more merciful than discriminating, since no proof of insanity was given, and no evidence offered of any hereditary taint of that dreadful disease having appeared in the prisoner's family. It was alleged by the counsel of the accused, in the defence; but the statement of the hired advocate should never be allowed to supersede direct evidence.

But, we have no wish to impugn a judicial decision, except so far as it may furnish an example of laxity in judicial practice: proof—whether of crime, or innocence of crime—can never be too strong. Since the verdict was given, however, a letter has been published, stating a fact respecting the crew and Captain of the *Tory*, which increases the surprise that all must have felt, that a whole crew of men should have submitted so tamely to be hacked and hewed to death by a drunken and ungovernable maniac. That no attempt was made to depose the Captain from the command (which has frequently been done in similar cases), seems astonishing. But, after the murder of the mate, the poor men had no head or leader, and were probably afraid to incur the charge of the very crime they were suspected by the wretched Captain to be always contemplating. Mutiny is so serious an offence, that men are afraid to commit themselves by anything that looks like it, and, besides, cannot always trust each other; thus they submit to authority, even after they are morally and legally absolved from the duty of obedience; something like this seems to have influenced the crew of the *Tory*. But it is most deplorable to find, as we do from the letter above alluded to, that the unfitnes of the master to be trusted with command was seen by an officer of her Majesty's brig *Syren*, before the *Tory* sailed from Singapore, and yet to hear that no steps were or could be taken to prevent that outbreak of violence, which was at least probable, and the result of which has been so horribly tragical. The letter states that the ill-fated ship was boarded in consequence of "a message sent by night from the *Tory* to her Majesty's brig *Syren*, requesting assistance, as there was mutiny on board her." Those sent found nothing wrong on board the *Tory*, but the master in a state of extraordinary excitement, and they regretted much at the time that no power ex-



isted of suspending him from his charge, which would have prevented the subsequent horrors."

We believe that in certain cases naval officers can perform some of the functions of British Consuls, and interfere magisterially between the masters and crews of merchantmen. It might perhaps be of advantage if those powers were better defined or made more extensive.

Little or no power is given to governors, consuls, or commanders of her Majesty's ships to interfere with the masters of merchant ships abroad, and we sometimes meet them in a state dangerous to the owners' property and lives of the crew, and disgraceful to the flag they bear, without being able to give them anything but good advice.

As this is an article generally thrown away whenever it is given, it might be as well to consider whether, as the letter suggests, more power to act as well as to advise could not be granted.

SOME rather important political changes have taken place during the week. Lord Lincoln has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the room of Sir Thomas Fremantle. The noble Earl has addressed his constituents in South Nottinghamshire, and speaks with confidence of his re-election. He is, however, to be opposed by Mr. Hildyard, who offers himself on Protection principles. Captain Rous has been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, so that there will be another election for Westminster. It will be recollected that the gallant Captain, a short time since, announced his conversion to the principles of Free-Trade. The office of Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, which was vacant by the resignation of the Marquis of Exeter, has been accepted by a Whig—the Marquis of Abercorn. It is stated in well-informed quarters that the Duke of Northumberland intends to give his cordial support to Sir Robert Peel's proposals. Lord Canning is to succeed the Earl of Lincoln as Chief Commissioner of Land Revenues.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Universal German Gazette* announces from Palermo, 19th ult., that on that day the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg and the Grand Duchess Olga were solemnly affianced to each other in the Greek chapel of the palace of Olinazzo. The Empress of Russia, who was present, is said to be so much recovered as now to be out of danger.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes the following letter from Vienna:—"Within the memory of man we have not had such a mild winter as the present, or, more properly speaking, we have had no winter at all. The temperature is generally 14 degrees. The trees are in blossom; almost every person has resumed summer clothing, and the promenades are as much frequented as in the summer season."

Letters from Florence of the 27th ult. state, that the extradition of M. Renzi had caused a very unfavourable impression in Tuscany. Placards had been posted up in the streets of Florence denouncing death against the Ministers. The Grand Duke, visibly affected by those demonstrations, had left for La Maremma, a district situate along the Mediterranean, where he was still on the 27th.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 2nd states that the police of Tuscany have arrested, at Leghorn, a coffee-house-keeper, in whose house they found a correspondence with the conspirators of the Romagna. Several other arrests were made after this discovery. The same journal states that a police agent has been assassinated at Ancona.

According to the latest accounts from the canton of Berne, the population had declared, by an immense majority, in favour of the convocation of a constituent assembly. The excitement was very great; trees of liberty had been planted on different points.

The following reply was given by the King of Bavaria to an address of thanks presented to him by 1000 Catholics of Augsburg:—"It is agreeable to my heart to receive the expression of the sentiments contained in that address, the more so that in place of gratitude discontent is the order of the day. Having frequently experienced much ingratitude, the thanks of the Catholic citizens of Augsburg are the more pleasing to me, as I protect Catholics and Protestants in their constitutional rights, and as I feel interested in conducting to the happiness of both with the same paternal love."

The *Frankfort Journal* confirms the reports lately received from the Caucasus of the taking of several Russian fortresses, according to a letter of a Russian officer. The Russian army was not allowed the least repose. The soldiers were under arms night and day.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 20th ult., states that the Porte, on the repeated application of the Russian Ambassador, has decided on arresting six emissaries of Schamyl Bey, who have been recruiting for him at Van and Schildir, for the war in the Caucasus. The same letter informs us, that Mehmet Bey, eldest son of Reschid Pacha, has been appointed Government Reporter of the office of the *Amedji*. Mehmet Bey was a long time in Paris, and speaks French fluently.

The *Bayfield*, of Liverpool, a vessel which was engaged in the African trade, has been struck by lightning on the coast of Africa. The storm was one of the most dreadful ever experienced, even on that fiery coast, and soon after the *Bayfield* was struck she was found to be in flames. In a short time the captain and crew were compelled to take to the boat, and leave the ship to her fate. They remained in the boat for eight days suffering the greatest hardships, but were at length so fortunate as to reach Sierra Leone.

A letter from Berlin says that the South German States have reduced their demands respecting a duty on prints from six dollars to five, with the condition of a drawback of three dollars on cotton manufactures exported. The proposal is not likely to be acceded to at Berlin, Prussia preferring to let things remain as they are, if the South German States cannot be induced to come to its own terms.

A letter from Stockholm, dated Jan. 30, says:—"The mild weather which we have had for a considerable time, has been suddenly interrupted by severe cold. On the 26th, in the evening, the mercury fell to 14 deg. below zero, and the next morning to 15 deg. At Gofte, on the 27th, it was at 25 deg. below zero."

Several of the Paris journals have copied a dramatic recital from a German paper, stating that the King of Prussia, irritated by his Grand Huntsman in having commenced a chase without waiting for his Majesty, had spit in his face, and that the huntsman, after first drawing the sword, and then returning it again into its scabbard, had taken a pistol from his belt and shot himself. This anecdote has one drawback—it is entirely devoid of truth. The *Frankfort Journals* positively and officially contradict the story.

We learn from Dresden, 28th ult., that the Elbe was still rising with frightful rapidity, although it had already attained 13 feet above its ordinary level, and inundated the country near its banks. The mass of water from the incessant rain had been much increased by the melting of the snow on the mountains of Bohemia and Saxony. At Hamburg, three of the finest of the custom-house stores are in such imminent danger from the floods that the quays were crowded with people expecting to see them thrown down. The facade of the Exchange Hotel had fallen, and several magazines near it were invaded by the Alster, which was becoming more and more swollen.

The line of railway from Dusseldorf to Dinsburg, was opened on the 5th inst. with great solemnity. Several speeches were delivered on the occasion; amongst others, one by the chairman of the Cologne and Minden Railway, of which the above line is a section.

Considerable agitation prevails at present in the grand duchy of Baden, on account of a motion recently made by a member of the Legislature in favour of religious freedom. During the debate on the 4th instant, the public galleries of the Chamber of Deputies were ordered to be cleared, in consequence of the noise and confusion which reigned there, and the loud expression of opinion for and against the motion. Herr Zittel, the author of the motion in question, has received the thanks of several deputations from various parts of Germany, among others, from this city.

We learn from Saxo Gotha, that the States were assembled on the 4th inst. for the first time since the accession of the Duke. The only remarkable passage in his opening speech was that in which he expresses a desire to give to his people a constitution more in conformity with their interests and the spirit of the age.

Shortly after the death, a few months ago, of the Marquis de Saint Leger, at Limoges, there was found concealed in various parts of his house a sum of 120,000*fr.* in silver. The heirs, 10 in number, resolved therefore not to sell the house, but to pull it down, in the expectation of finding more concealed treasure. The demolition is now going on, in presence of one or more of the heirs. 60,000 francs in gold have already been found concealed in various parts of the building, under beams, &c.

The *Universal Gazette of Prussia* publishes accounts from St. Petersburg of the 30th ult., from which it appears that the Emperor, in consideration of the total failure of the crops in the Government of Smolensk, had ordered that the conscription which ought to take place in 1845 in that province should be put off till the following year.

A letter from Rome, dated 26th January, mentions that on the 23rd the Treasury had borrowed two millions of scudi of the house of Tortonio, on very advantageous terms. Orders had been issued to increase the gendarmes to nearly half as much more, a measure which has been generally approved.

The *Ville de Caudébec* has arrived at Havre from St. Domingo, which she left on the 6th ult. At that date the war continued between the French and Spanish portions of the island, but nothing new of importance had occurred. The captain of the *Ville de Caudébec* has brought with him the copy of a letter, addressed by the President to the French Consul General, justifying his conduct towards M. Dubrac, who, he says, had been engaged in attempts to sow the seeds of civil war between the blacks and the other natives.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

##### SERIOUS RIOTS AT PENRITH.

The town of Penrith, Cumberland, and vicinity, was, on Tuesday and Wednesday the scene of serious riots, which originated among the navies employed on the Lancaster and Carlisle line of Railway. The English navies were unwilling to allow the Irish to work on the same part of the line. The poor Paddies having been beaten and obliged to run for their lives, proceeded down to Plumpton, where there were some hundreds of their countrymen, all working peaceably together. As soon as the boys from the sister kingdom were acquainted with the cause of their retreat, there was a universal strike, and a simultaneous marshalling in arms. A council of war was then held, and it was unanimously agreed, that Barney Flanagan should be general, and that, under his command, they would attack the English on the Yannah Cut (not far distant from the spot where the famous battle of Clifton Moor was fought in 1745); the ranks were formed, the march commenced in military state; but ere they arrived at the huts on Yannah Moor, the *Lankey* navies had all fled.

E. W. Hassel, Esq., Colonel of the Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeoman Cavalry, with other magistrates, proceeded to the place of rendezvous. Mr. Hassel reasoned with the hostile corps, and endeavoured to bring things to an amicable settlement; but their leader, in reply, said they would fight while there was a man of them alive, sooner than bear the insults of the English. As there was every omen of illegal slaughter, the cavalry were ordered to be in readiness; this was on Tuesday night. On Wednesday morning, about 1000 English navies from Kendal, and other southern parts of the line, came into Penrith, armed with back-shafts, spades, hammers, &c.; they proceeded down to Plumpton, but the alarm had been given, and the Irish had fled, with the exception of a few who were lying in ambush behind the hedges, and who were put up like hares, and hunted by the ferocious *Lankeys*.

About twelve A.M., the principal part of the English returned to Penrith, and about two P.M., it was announced that the Irish were coming to meet them. Three troops of yeomanry cavalry mounted and proceeded to the town-head to prevent them from entering. While the cavalry were thus engaged, the Lancashire navies forced their way into a lodging-house and commenced beating eight Irishmen in a most barbarous and cowardly manner (two of them are said to be past recovery); the police were on the spot, but being overpowered with numbers, their resistance was useless. However, just at this crisis, a detachment of cavalry, headed by Sir George Musgrave, Bart., of Eden Hall, galloped up, the navies fled in all directions, and the cavalry succeeded in driving them out of the town, without being under the necessity of firing upon them.

**SOUTH NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.**—The nomination of candidates for this election is fixed to take place on Saturday next, the 21st inst.

**REPRESENTATION OF DORSETSHIRE.**—Lord Ashley declines to contest the representation of Dorsetshire, on the ground of the expense.

**LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.**—A meeting of this Company was held yesterday (Friday), at the Euston Station. The report gave a satisfactory account of the Company's affairs, as the receipts were increasing. A dividend of 10 per cent. from the common fund of the Amalgamated Company was declared, clear of Property-tax.

#### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

**THE INDIAN MAIL.**—The Indian Mail, *via* France, arrived yesterday, and the letters were delivered in the morning. There is no further intelligence, however, respecting the actions with the Sikh army in the Sutlej.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**RESIGNATION OF ANOTHER ASSISTANT POOR-LAW COMMISSIONER.**—We understand that Mr. Tufnell, one of the Assistant Poor-law Commissioners, has resigned his office, from dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Commissioners.

**WESTMINSTER ELECTION.**—The Hon. Captain Rous will be opposed by General Evans, who sat for Westminster several years after the passing of the Reform Act, on Radical principles. At a meeting of the Westminster Reform Society on Wednesday night, a resolution was carried that General Evans should be requested to offer himself. The General, who was in waiting, was then called in, and he formally accepted the invitation. He said that if returned, and the League and the Whigs decided upon supporting Sir Robert Peel's propositions, he should go with them; but if the League insisted upon an immediate total repeal, he should stand with it. We understand that the election will take place next week.

**THE WELLS IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.**—On Wednesday workmen were occupied in laying down fresh pumps to the wells of six inches and a half larger diameter than the last, in consequence of the great additional supply required since the first were laid down. The quantity required for the ventilation alone of the houses of Parliament, in cooling the air, and for other purposes, is about 200 gallons per minute. Notwithstanding the great additional supply required since the water from these wells has been conducted to the Government offices and barracks, it has risen to an additional height of five feet since they were first opened.

**HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, &c., BROMPTON.**—On Saturday evening last, a committee of gentlemen, including Colonel Le Blanc, Otho Hamilton, Esq., Dr. Forbes, Dr. Dickson, Dr. Roe, &c. &c., the Secretary, Architect, and other officers of the Institution, inspected the west wing, and principal entrance to the new Hospital, building at Brompton; when the greatest satisfaction was expressed at the progress of the works. The warming and ventilation are very rapidly advancing, and arrangements being made for the application of temperature of various degrees, so as to approximate that of different climates into particular apartments. When sufficient funds are available for its completion, the Charity will be second to none in the empire. Robert Baxter, Esq., has recently sent £100, and "a Receiver of Many Mercies," £50, in aid of the building fund.

**MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.**—The deaths registered in the Metropolis during the week ending the 7th instant amounted to 914. Births, 1544.

#### ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

##### FRIGHTFUL MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Between six and seven o'clock on Thursday morning, the inhabitants of Arbour-square, Commercial-road, were alarmed by loud calls for the police, and screams of murder issuing from the house No 16, in the square, occupied by a respectable man, named Baxter, employed as a clerk in Templeman's coal wharf. Police constable Sutherland, who was passing the house, which is within 80 or 100 yards of the Thames Police Court and station-house, immediately entered, and on descending to the back kitchen received in his arms the body of a young woman in the last gasp of death from a frightful wound in the right side of the throat, which gaped to the extent of several inches. She died almost immediately, without uttering a word. Having laid the body on the floor, he proceeded to the next apartment, which was furnished in the way of a parlour, and there, on the floor, close to the fire-place, lay the body of a man about twenty-six years of age, with his head nearly severed from his body, his throat being cut quite across. A pool of blood had issued from the wound, and where the woman lay in the other apartment the place was also deluged with blood. There was blood at the foot of the staircase, and the door, the tables, and the chairs were spattered and smeared with it. The fender, fire-irons, and furniture were scattered about in every direction, and all things betokened a silent but terrible struggle.

From all that could be collected in the confusion which ensued, this appears to be one of those motiveless murders which had the suicide survived, would, by some sapient Jury, have been attributed to insanity. It seems the deceased young woman, who had not yet attained her sixteenth year, was the daughter of Mr. Baxter, the proprietor of the house, against whose consent she married her murderer, Jeremiah Spence Stark, about nine months since. Though averse to the match, her poor father took them into the house, in the hope that he might further their future prospects; but the son-in-law was of gloomy and morose temper, and apparently idly disposed. The only discoverable grounds for the terrible tragedy which has so alarmed the neighbourhood, are these:—

A little brother of the young woman slept in the same apartment with her and her husband, and on the previous night heard the latter abusing her and calling her by odious names. This he communicated to his father, who mildly remonstrated with Stark on the impropriety of his conduct. It would seem this galled the fellow, and must have rankled all night in his mind. From the appearance of the front kitchen, which seemed to be the breakfast room of the family, the young woman must have been at work, cleaning up the place, when Stark made the attack upon her, and the silent struggle between them must have been terrible. Her hands were cut in several places through the gloves which she wore while doing her work.

The poor young woman is said to have been a very good-tempered girl, of very prepossessing appearance; and her life might have been saved, had not her too great love for the murderer prevented her giving timely alarm, as there were several persons in the house at the time. In the blood, close to the head of the murderer, there was a comb belonging to the young woman, which must have dropped from her hair in the commencement of the struggle. The only object which has been removed is the weapon with which the horrid deed has been committed, and that lies wrapped in a newspaper at the Arbour-square station-house. It is a black-handled carving-knife, covered from the point to the hilt with thick, clotted gore.

An inquest was held on Thursday afternoon, and the Jury returned a verdict that "The deceased, Jeremiah Spence Stark, killed his wife while labouring under insanity, and that he afterwards inflicted a wound upon himself while in the same state, of which he instantly died."

**SHIPWRECK NEAR LIVERPOOL, AND LOSS OF THIRTEEN LIVES.**—A very melancholy shipwreck took place on Saturday last off Liverpool. The *Benconcel*, Captain Charabent, belonging to Mr. Ripley, of that town, left Callao, with a cargo of guano, cotton, and hides, for Liverpool, on the 13th of November. Her crew consisted of twenty-one hands. All went on favourably during the voyage, and on Saturday, about seven o'clock, she passed Holyhead, and in an hour afterwards she was boarded by a pilot. The wind at the time was favourable for making port, but owing to some cause, at present unaccountable, the vessel struck on "Taylor's Bank" about seven o'clock in the evening; and in about twenty minutes was a complete wreck. At the time the vessel struck the boats were lowered, but two of them were swamped by the heavy sea that was running. Into the third eight of the crew succeeded in getting, when the rope which held it to the vessel broke, and the wind and tide drove her from the ship, thereby cutting off all chance of saving any more. This boat immediately made off for Liverpool, which she reached about half-past nine o'clock at night. The remainder of the crew, thirteen in number, including the pilot, have, we regret to say, met a watery grave. The following are the names of those who are drowned:—Sands,

chief mate; the captain; Creasey, second mate; William Adamson, seaman; Robert Wallace, seaman; George Spencer and M'Nicoll, seamen; Charles Pugh, seaman; the carpenter, sailmaker, and pilot, and one seaman and boy, names unknown. Those saved are as follows:—William Meadows, James Johnson, James Bezer, Jackson, a boy; Sparrow, a boy; George Grey, seaman; the steward and cook.

**DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.**—Last week we gave a report of the examination of a man named Muntion, who was charged at Lambeth office with cutting his wife's throat. Mrs. Susan Vesey, an aged woman, the mother-in-law of the prisoner, who indeed was a principal witness against him, on Friday (last week) complained of illness, and died on the same evening. An inquest was held on Monday at the Giraffe Tavern, Penton-place, Newington, to inquire into the circumstances of her death. The first witness called was Richard Vesey, the son of the deceased, who deposed that his mother had, for some time past, complained of illness and spasms, and that owing to the excitement caused by her daughter's throat being cut, and her son-in-law being in custody on a charge of having inflicted the wound, she became much worse. On Friday morning she complained of being seriously ill, and wished to see Mr. Young, a medical gentleman, and witness accompanied her to that gentleman's shop. Mr. Young gave her some medicine, a part of which she then took, and soon after she said she was better; but while she was returning home she fell down in the street. Witness assisted her home, and she went to bed with her clothes on. He left her about two o'clock, when she said she was better; but on his return at eight o'clock in the evening, he found her dead. Mr. Stevens, a medical gentleman, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, attributed the death of the deceased solely to the diseased state of the heart. The Jury returned a verdict of "Death by natural causes."

#### A RHAPSODY FOR THE FOURTEENTH OF FEBRUARY.

To-day it is St. Valentine's Day.

SHAKESPEARE.—*Hamlet*.

I've not, I confess it, the least information  
Who St. Valentine was, what his nurture, or nation;  
But if you'd find out,  
You had best look about  
Through all orders of Saints, and I haven't a doubt,  
Though your search should be strict in  
The rule Benedictine,  
And the Convents whose walls Monks too lively were bricked in,  
I think one may swear  
That you'd not find him there,  
Nor 'mongst Carmelites glum, in corazzas of hair;  
Nor, (I'd give the odds, slap)—  
'Mongst the Monks of La Trappe:  
No—St. Val. was another guess sort of a chap,  
And—(I'm safe in the assertion)—  
Scorned all such coercion  
For some Order that loved "the least taste of diversion."  
The matins they sung at day-break there,  
Were waking-songs to ladies fair;  
And their nocturns were passionate serenades  
Under the windows of white-armed maids;  
And their *de profundis* were deep-drawn sighs,  
That pale Love's cheek, but fire Love's eyes;  
And the worship they gave was a bended knee  
To many a virgin besides Marie,  
And their incense the mingled fragrance sweet  
From lips that in kisses part and meet—  
But my muse is off—stop her!  
This style she must drop, or  
Folks will say that her language is highly improper.  
But if Valentine wasn't the sort of a person  
That is given to love and his love-tricks make verse on,  
How comes it about  
(For the fact's beyond doubt)  
That his day is Dan Cupid's peculiar "day out?"  
When Love's herald rides post,  
And of hearts rules the roast,  
With his bag in spontaneous combustion almost;  
And—a sly little shaver—  
Though the general enslaver,  
By "the general delivery" distributes his favour.  
Oh! bless'd day of blisses,  
That crownest with kisses  
The attic of maid and the boudoir of missus.

Death has the credit, with divine and poet,  
Of levelling distinctions, and they show it  
By sapient saws, how his fell scythe sweeps down  
The beggar's biggen by the kingly crown.  
But there's a leveller as strong as Death,  
That warms all life as he doth chill all breath,  
That in the all-pervading air doth move,  
Unheard, unseen, but ever-acting, Love!  
Thanks to the power that framed us so,  
No heart so cold but feels his glow;  
No lot so beggarly or sad,  
But Love, like light, may make it glad.  
And the day of all days for his kindly sway,  
Is the one we are honouring, St. Valentine's Day!  
When the startling rat-tat  
Sets hearts pit-a-pat;  
And makes maids who're romantic, "most drop on the mat."  
From Dolly and Sairey,  
And Martha and Mary,  
Who, like mushrooms, grow fat in the damp of the area,  
To young ladies up stairs,  
Who give themselves airs,  
And think Valentines low, till the postman leaves theirs;  
Then, good bye to scouring,  
And basting, and flouring,  
While each pair of eyes a sweet sheet is devouring;  
And the mutton may burn,  
As with rapture they learn,  
Of some score of young men's hearts all done to a turn.  
Then a glory shines upon  
Damp, dark kitchen paved with stone;  
And the god that rules the hours  
Strews the area steps with flowers.  
The baker, mealy-faced and stupid,  
Is glorified into a Cupid;  
And the loaves his baskets bear,  
Are those that make up Bach'lors fare,  
Sweetened with kisses—and the feet  
Of eager passers in the street,  
Seem winged with love—and butchers' boys  
Are ominous of future joys;  
And in each tray, with skewer for dart,  
The symbol of "the bleeding heart."  
Now love always a mummer,  
Plays freaks even rummer  
Than usual, and puts on the garb of each comer,  
Now in coat of police  
He's breaking our peace  
And bidding us "move on" or "love and increase."  
Now in leathers and boots  
He beats up for recruits  
In a Life Guardsman's uniform—lovehest of suits—  
Then frantic, rushes  
Into Mr. John's plushes  
And drowns, with his antics, the kitchen in blushes;  
Nor less rife, I presume,  
In the front drawing-room,  
Where Miss Emily's trying her best to assume  
A due air of gravity,  
As with traitorous suavity,  
Love whispers that hardness of heart is depravity,  
Which sin she may best shun  
If, when — pops the question,  
She won't with a "no" spoil the poor man's digestion.  
In short upon glorious St. Valentine's day,  
Despite what stiff mothers and stern pa's may say,  
And tho' frosty-faced Missus drive "followers" away,  
Down areas, thro' key-holes, Love still will make play,  
Still rear his bright banner, and his be the sway,  
With three cheers for St. Valentine—Hip—Hip—Hurrah!





W.J. LINTON SC.

NEWSPAPER  
LONDON  
PENNY

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



## FINE ARTS.—OPENING OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.



FRUIT.—PAINTED BY LANCE

## THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We will not inquire into the real motives of the secession of our great artists from the walls of this Institution, farther than incidentally to state our opinion that their gradually decreasing contributions to such an essentially national Exhibition is a matter of deep regret. It has the pernicious effect of not presenting to our young artists objects of comparison; for nothing less than the salutary fear of being contrasted with the superior works of reputed masters, could save the artists themselves from that deplorable facility so easily mistaken for indications of talent, producing in this instance an amazing display of canvases, in which it is difficult to trace a single sparkle of artistical mind.

We consider ourselves bound to make these somewhat severe remarks, dictated not only by the interest we take in Art itself, but by the respect we entertain for artists themselves. It has been observed, that critics generally mention too many works; that general considerations upon art want a greater development; and that in order to lay down principles, and make applications of them, it would be sufficient to select amongst the exhibited pictures only a few of transcendent merit.

We should like, certainly, to be able to work out this method, and we wish, too, for our own sake, as well as that of the public, that a single work could be found in each Exhibition of such genius as to command universal admiration, and serve as if it were a *point d'appui* to all our remarks on other works. Unfortunately, the day is not yet come to make such a selection; and we have now only works of a relative superiority, and none of absolute pre-eminence.

Perhaps we should apologise for this apparent digression, and beg leave to proceed to our review; walking at random through the rooms, and stopping without any regard to the order in which the pictures are placed in the catalogue.

We had scarcely reached the last step of the staircase, when we were struck by the very gem of the Exhibition—the “Poppy of Andalusia,” Inskipp (180). This charming production, so remarkable for its elegant simplicity and breadth of execution, is only to be equalled, if not surpassed, by another work of the same artist, which is so characteristic as not to require reference to the catalogue to indicate the “Spanish Peasant Girl” (66). The first picture will certainly find more favour with the mass of the public, as being more catching and coquetish: the magnificence and taste of the head-dress alone must secure for it the preference of the ladies. But, for completeness as a work of art, we should prefer the “Peasant Girl;” the brilliancy and deepness of tone in which is really worthy of the old Spanish masters, of whom Inskipp must have been recently inspired. The accessories are masterly and exquisite. The expression is not so *séduisant* in the “Poppy;” but it possesses more character. Painted from nature, as undoubtedly it is, we do not hesitate to say, fresh in our recollection as are his works, a Velasquez himself could have signed this picture.

We received such a pleasurable impression of its merit that we could not resist the temptation of looking first for the other contributions of the same artist, who, this year, has been very liberal to the Institution; and has made ample compensation for the absence of other eminent masters; thus we had no fewer than seven of Inskipp's productions.

“The Sunset” (368), a splendid landscape, with two charming peasant-girls in the foreground, treated with the same freedom and boldness of style. “A Venetian” (325), although painted with a wonderful degree of power and reality, is not so pleasing as “The Locket” (432), a delightful portrait of another young girl, holding a locket in her hand.

“Sunday Evening” (88), a girl, who has fallen asleep in reading a book, that lies on her knees, seems to us inferior to the preceding pictures.

19. “A Scene in the Swiss Alps after a Storm,” by Diday, the celebrated Genevese painter. This painter, whose works have already been exhibited in this country, is the chief and founder of a new school of landscape—the only one that does justice to the wild grandeur of Alpine scenery. The present specimen is in the best style of this master, and reminds us of the compositions of Salvator Rosa. Unfortunately, the picture has been a little damaged in the voyage. Public taste is generally so much biased by the prettiness and coquetish effects of the herd of landscape-painters, that we really fear this magnificent composition will not meet with the degree of admiration it deserves; but we recommend it to artists as one of the finest studies of Nature in her most solemn grandeur.

We cannot help mentioning that Diday is the master of the celebrated *Calanque*, whose works, admirably lithographed, have met with such success in this country among our artists.

46. “The Tempest of Shakespeare, from Miranda's description,” F. Danby, A.R.A. Although we do not want to establish a parallel between this composition and the preceding one, yet we think they ought to be mentioned together; not only as of the same superior order, but as both presenting remarkable instances of the power of a poetical mind, joined to the mastery of material execution. We will not attempt to describe the picture better than by referring to the lines quoted in the catalogue:—

“The sky, it seems, would pour down stinking pitch,  
But that the sea, mounting to the welkin's cheek,  
Dashes the fire out—O! I have suffered  
With those that I saw suffer! A brave vessel  
Dash'd all to pieces, O! the cry did knock  
Against my very heart.”

A more poetical illustration of which could not be conceived. We have, by the same artist, another interesting subject, of less dimensions, but not of inferior merit—497. “The Cave of the Excommunicated,” a moonlight scene of a thrilling effect.

134. “The Britanny Conscrip Leaving Home,” by F. Goodall, is a picture of evidently much pretension, and which the Institution seems to have relied upon for a great hit. But, with all the interest that we take in the productions of this very promising artist, we must confess that we have been rather disappointed in the present instance. His new picture, although not destitute of a certain relative merit, as great facility of execution, is too defective in point of composition, and too little impressed with the pathetic qualities such a subject affords and requires. We claim a right to be particular, from the artist's very deserved success of his “Marriage Fête in Britanny,” two years since, which imposes upon him great obligations. We must add, in justice, that another little picture of his (98), “Fairy Struck,” of more modest size, is in his best style, and quite worthy of his former efforts.

4, 41, and 47. Three well-painted Interior Scenes, by a brother of the above artist, seem to indicate the family to be rich in talent.

144. “The Death of Cardinal Beaufort,” J. Gilbert. However difficult or delicate be the subject to grapple with, we shall, perhaps, never find an artist who will handle it with more freedom and facility than the very clever painter of this picture. We may differ sometimes with him as to the choice of the subject itself,

or the more or less poetical interpretation of it, but you may always reckon upon a gorgeous display of the richest colours, felicitous and artistical groupings—in short, upon all the resources of a prodigious boldness of execution. In the present instance, we question the propriety of giving so brilliant an atmosphere to a scene of such portentous horror. It seems to us that a little more of repose and sobriety of light would have been more in harmony with the awfulness of the scene. For instance, how much more impressive would be the effect of the horror-stricken figure of the Cardinal pointing, in his delirium, to the shadowed profile on the wall, had it not been—as if it were—immersed in a blaze of gold and light, which gives to the whole an appearance of grandeur. But, in spite of these defects, this picture—so remarkable for its breadth and brilliancy—is highly commendable as an historical composition; and the best attempt of the kind in this exhibition. We should not pass unnoticed a very nicely painted Head, by the same artist, which he calls “John Bunyan, writing his ‘Pilgrim's Progress’ in Prison.”

Mr. C. Lance, the king of still-life painting, has contributed six of his astonishing productions, one of which (147) we have engraved. It is difficult for those who have not had the good luck to see the above pictures, to imagine the wonderful illusion they produce. There is no overrating their merit in saying they are the most complete and perfect specimens of a branch of art which requires more power of composition than is generally understood. We sincerely congratulate him upon his abstaining from the introduction of living figures.

(To be continued.)

ANOTHER NEW COMET.—A letter from Professor Schumacher, of Altona, to Sir J. South, announces the discovery of a comet in Eridanus. The letter, which is dated Altona, Feb. 6, says:—“So near to post time that I cannot print a circular to-day, comes a letter from Father Di Vico, informing me that he has discovered a comet on the 24th of January last. Its position was—at 10 hours 38 minutes 17 seconds and 8-10ths (mean time at Rome), right ascension, 4 hours 6 minutes 59 seconds and 2-10ths; south declination, 7 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds and 6-10ths. He gives the hourly motion, 1.434 seconds (in time) to the east, and 2 minutes and 56 seconds to the north.”

CORN-LAW PETITIONS.—It appears from the official list of petitions on the subject of the Corn-laws, that the number presented up to Monday last was, for the Corn-laws, 151, with 10,982 signatures, averaging not quite 84 each; against the Corn-laws, 35 petitions, with 80,793 signatures; an average of 2308 each.

BAPTISM OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF HANOVER.—On the 4th inst., the ceremony of the baptism of the hereditary Prince of Hanover was performed by Dr. Leopold, the first chaplain to his Majesty. There were present, the Royal household, the English Minister, Mr. Bligh; the members of the Cabinet, the Ministers; and the ceremony took place in an apartment in the Royal Palace, according to the rite of the national church (the Lutheran). The young Prince was baptised by the name of Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick. The sponsors are the King of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Sophia of England, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the Duchess Louisa of Wurtemberg, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Altenburg. The whole ceremony lasted scarcely three-quarters of an hour. The King appeared immediately afterwards at the open window, where the young Prince was shown to the crowd, which greeted him with long continued cheers.



## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## THE DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR CLAREMONT.

Arrangements have been made for Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Royal Family, to leave Buckingham Palace for Claremont, to-day. The Court will not remain beyond Tuesday next; the following day (the 18th) having been appointed for her Majesty's Levee to be held at St. James's Palace. Within a day or two after the Drawing Room to be held by her Majesty on Thursday, the 26th inst., the Court will take its departure for Osborne House, and be absent from town for about ten days or a fortnight. The infant Royal Family will accompany her Majesty and the Prince Consort to the Isle of Wight. The Court is expected to arrive at Windsor about the middle of the ensuing month.

**ANNIVERSARY OF HER MAJESTY'S MARRIAGE.**—On Tuesday, the sixth anniversary of her Majesty's marriage, a large party had the honour of being invited to dine at Buckingham Palace, in celebration of the event.

**HER MAJESTY'S FIRST LEVEE FOR THE SEASON.**—Her Majesty held her first Levee for the present season, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday. Shortly before two o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Great Officers of the Household, and escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, left Buckingham Palace in three of the Royal carriages, and proceeded to St. James's. Her Majesty and her illustrious Consort were loudly cheered by the assembled thousands who had congregated in the Park to witness the brilliant spectacle. The carriages of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and those having the privilege of the *entrée*, arrived in rapid succession shortly after one o'clock. The Levee was most numerous and brilliantly attended. After the Levee, the Duke of Richmond had an audience of her Majesty, and presented addresses. The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Royal suite, returned to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of Life Guards. The American Minister is confined to his house by severe illness, and was consequently unable to attend her Majesty's Levee. His Excellency was represented by Mr. Gansevoort Melville, his Secretary at Legation.

**ANISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.**—On the 30th ult. a marriage took place at Hesse-Cassel, between Colonel Lord Charles Bentinck and the eldest daughter of the reigning Count of Waldeck and Pyrmont.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

## ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF LABOURERS IN WILTSHIRE.

There was another remarkable meeting of labourers on Tuesday last in Wiltshire. It was held at the hamlet of Bremhill, between the Great Western Railway and the town of Calne. About 1500 persons were present, some of them women. We abridge the particulars of this meeting from a graphic and striking account of it in the *Chronicle*. On Tuesday night last (says the writer), a moonlit meeting of the "protected" hewers of wood and drawers of water in the agricultural county of Wilts, was held at Bremhill, an unheard of little hamlet, lying between the Great Western Railway and the quiet rural town of Calne.

The character of the speeches was peculiar: they were simply statements—little or no argument was used. Each labourer and labourer's wife told the details of their domestic economy. There was little or no variation in the story. Families of from four to twelve persons—wages at an average of eight shillings a week for the father, eked out in some cases by the "twopences a day" received by his boys. As for food, all they had was potatoes, and, as one of the speakers strikingly phrased it, "stark naked bread." The proceedings went off very quietly.

The proceedings commenced soon after seven, when there were, probably, about 1500 persons present—clustered in a dense mass round a stone cross and the canvass tent. A labourer, Job Gingle, took the chair—that is to say, perched himself on one of the higher stone steps which supported the cross, thus forming a sort of apex to the pyramidal group which clustered round it. Then by the flicker of a morsel of candle, held by himself, he proceeded to read the bill calling the meeting together. After reading the placard, he spoke somewhat as follows:—"My friends—I be a labouring man; I have a wife and seven children in family. My wages, at the present time, is 8s. a week (cries of "You can't live on that—you can't.") In the beginning of December last, I only got 7s. But, one week with another, I get 8s. That comes, I think, to £20 16s. a year. Allowing my wife to earn 9d. a week, which certain be more than she did for the last three or four year, and seeing that two of my sons earn 2s. a week, and one of them 1s. 6d., which, if I don't mistake, make, together, £9 2s. a year, you see we may say we earn, altogether, £31 17s. I say, friends, if you take the 365 days, that will only give 14d. a day for us each to live on, all with the exception of 1s." (Shame, shame.)

John Batchelor, of Pemsy, a labourer, was the next speaker. For the last fortnight he had received only 6s. a week. He knew many men with four children who had only 6s. and 5s. (Shame.) For himself he did not know what to do. He expected to be discharged when he got home for having come to the meeting. (A voice: "Come to me, and I will give you 10s.") Cheers.) There was only one labourer at Pemsy earning 8s. a week. (Shame.) It be them Corn-laws, them cursed Corn-laws, which made bread dear. He had been employed like a horse in drawing a cart. (Shame.) He was one of five men yoked to the cart. That was the way Protection used them. Let them hold up their hands, then, for its destruction, root and branch. This was the resolution he proposed:—"Resolved, That this meeting is satisfied from experience that one general distress prevails among the labouring classes; that the Corn-laws have failed to give employment to the agricultural labourers, and, in the opinion of this meeting, they ought forthwith to be repealed." (Loud cheers greeted the resolution.)

George Chivers, of Winterburn, seconded it. He did it because he had not bread enough to eat. ("There be many like you.") He had sometimes 6s., sometimes 7s. a week.

The resolution was duly carried. Charles Kingell, of Preston, parish of Hillmartin, seconded the next resolution. I am, he said, one of your protected labourers. I have seven children; the eldest is nineteen years of age, and he earns 8d. a day. This is protection. (Cries of "Shame.") Well, he gives it to me—but it don't pay all his keep—I have to give him washing and lodging. I have a wife and six other children. I have a lad, ten years of age, working for twopence a day. I labour myself for 8s. This is my condition. (Cries of "Down with protection.") The protection they talk of is no protection to us or to the farmer. Many a night this winter I have lain awake for hours, and tumbled in my bed for want of food. ("There be many like you.") There's many a man the same. A female voice: "Aye, and woman too." Friends, I second the resolution.

It was carried by acclamation. A female then stood forward to speak. She was a middle-aged woman, dressed in a long grey cloak, and old bonnet, and she partly read what she had to say by the light which the chairman held—partly spoke it fluently enough.

My name, she began, is Lucy Simpkins. I am from Preston. I am the wife of a labouring man. I have had seven children, all born in lawful wedlock. There are five living—two I buried. I have a boy seven years of age. He works for 3d. a day; but he can't keep himself entirely on that, and the rest of the family must be supported from my husband's wages. No boy, friends, of seven years of age could keep himself on 3d. a day. (Cries of "It be 'ant likely.") We are forced to go about with hungry bellies after we rise in the morning, and it is very hard to have poor dear little children, who don't know anything about the protection that makes bread dear, crying for food, and you nothing to give them. (Hear, hear.) Yes, and when I was confined last, I had nothing to eat from one o'clock one day until four o'clock the next day. (Shame, shame.) My husband is not a drunkard, nor anything of the kind, but a good husband to me, and a good father to his children, but he can't make his money go farther than it will. (Hear, hear.) Many a Monday morning I say to him, "Well, how be we to get through this week, we have no food and no fire." Well, but Saturday comes, and we have got through—but how, I don't rightly know. We manage it somehow. But that 'ant living. (No more to be.) What will 8s. a week do among so many people. (Groans.) I have been obliged to tell my children that I would beat them if they cried for hunger. (You were forced to do so, poor woman.) Yes, indeed I was; but if Free-Trade will make bread cheap, then I want Free-Trade. (Loud cheers.)

Mary Ferris, of Charlott, Bremhill, here stood forward with a resolution to propose. It was a somewhat singular one, but, nothing daunted, she read it as follows (copied verbatim):—"That a public meeting of females be held to give the wives of the agricultural labourers an opportunity of making known the distress which they have experienced under the corn-laws. (Loud cries of "Free-Trade for ever!") greeted this extraordinary resolution.) The proposer went on: We poor women do suffer much. I have been forced to go and cut nettles to boil for my children. (Shame.) I have picked sacks of chaff (or some such name—the local term for a species of wild plant) to give my children to eat. (Groans.) Somebody told me that chaff would kill my children; but I thought to myself that it would be as well to die with a belly-full, as to famish for want of a belly-full. ("So it be.") We have eight to feed in family, and when we get our money, that is, 8s. a week, there are ten things to be done with it. (Hear, hear.) Then, may God bless the Queen, and give us cheap food. It is not the dressing machines, but the dear bread that we complain of. We be very bad off indeed; and I ax any one here to say if what I spoke is false. (No, no.) I will stop now to let others speak.

Here the resolution, although it had not been seconded, was declared carried.

Several other speakers followed. Three hearty cheers were given for Cobden and Bright, and the meeting was declared over; those who formed it quietly dispersing to return to their scattered habitations.

**CHICHESTER ELECTION.**—Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, a Protectionist, was elected for Chichester on Tuesday, in the room of Lord Arthur Lennox.

**THE REPRESENTATION OF EAST SUFFOLK.**—There is not any likelihood of a contest for the representation of this division of the county of Suffolk, vacant by the resignation of Lord Henniker. Mr. Edward Sherlock Gooch, of Beacon Hill, has come forward as a determined Protectionist to solicit the suffrages of the electors, and there is no doubt but that he will be returned to the House of Commons unopposed. The election takes place on the 19th inst.

**NORTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.**—By the death of Mr. Gally Knight, to which we allude elsewhere, a vacancy is occasioned for this division of Nottingham, in addition to that caused for the southern division by the appointment of the Earl of Lincoln to the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Knight was a Conservative, and has represented North Notts since 1834.

**THE FALLING OF THE WAREHOUSE AT LIVERPOOL.**—The body of Lacey, the man who was missing after the fall of the bonded warehouse in Liverpool, has been discovered under the rubbish in one of the rooms. The unfortunate man was a widower, and has left five children.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

## THE RING.

"I do beseech you play upon this pipe."

Hamlet.

The courteous reader will not suppose we are about to expose him to an essay on prize-fighting. The pledged advocates of pugilism—those who were wont to write of it as the modern school of chivalry, as the cradle of British courage—now declare it a practice more base than the vilest perpetrations of savages, its scenes—sights, which to witness, would be a reproach to manhood. It is true we were never friendly to boxing for money—in the abstract—nor regarded favourably, as a class, the professors of that science. But they have fallen upon evil days: the hands and pens of their old associates and supporters are turned against them: it's all over with our domestic gladiator—"his occupation's gone!" we are charitable enough to let him go to the wall, quietly. The circle to which we take the liberty of introducing the "gentle reader, and still more gentle purchaser" of this week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, is that wherein the tug of war is one of metal, rather than of mettle.

The betting ring is an arena, indeed, in which "Greek" meets "Greek;" but less for the purposes of single combat than of general foray. We are not among the eulogists of that association. It is asserted by persons affecting to be authorities, that the Ring is a great encouragement—the resource, in some especial degree, of horse-racing; but their premises certainly do not conduce to such a conclusion. In logic, two negatives make an affirmative; but, in arithmetic, no money and no credit put together, fail of giving a product. We will venture to assume that the community known as the Ring is no credit to the turf; should our position be disputed, we are ready to defend it by "wise saws and modern instances." In what way, we would ask, does it contribute to the exchequer of the course? In what manner does it promote any one of the objects of racing? We will take that sport as we find it, without question of the health or disease of its constitution; and we will deal with it as the pursuit of two sets of men, one adopting it as a pastime, the other as a profession. Both of these are interested in its popularity and prosperity. It will not be contended that the general feeling is favourable to any organized system of gambling, whether by means of "a book" on horse-racing, or a box at hazard.

It is unnecessary here to set up the argument that many—neither straight-laced, nor given to mere prejudices—refrain from going to races, lest they should seem to countenance the vice of gaming in any of its phases. The law has swept from the turf the herd of common dice; the Secretary of State for the Home Department has silenced the solicitations of those men of wiles and worsted lace who were wont to stand at the doors of their tents, for ever whispering "Roulette—roulette—roulette." But the clamorous company that may be heard crying aloud, at every race-course in the kingdom, "A thousand on the field;" "Who'll lay an even five hundred on the favourite?" still pursue their calling without molestation. Thus have we seen A 10,001 carry off to the station-house Famine, whose skeleton hand was held out for an alms; while Rapine, Riot, Sloth, and Sin, as "four of Nelson's cockswains, who had lost their precious limbs at Halgreen," were reaping a mighty harvest of browns, poured forth from sympathetic first and second floors, in peace and security. The legs are now the only recognized dealers in "play;" the odds are the only legal implements of gambling. The conscientious avoid them on principle; should any party uphold them on the score of interest?

Last week we wrote of the handicap; whatever its errors, they cannot give offence to the professors of betting. The handicap is to them what feeding a fishing-ground is to the angler—it gathers the prey together, and, with luck and patience, the panner and the purse are filled. If, then, your member of the Ring is the friend of racing generally, he is the patron of handicapping particularly. Failing his open hand in support of the especial agent of his craft—if he is seen standing aloof with his pantaloons pockets buttoned, when others, having no object but the promotion of sport, draw forth, some their five, some their ten sovereigns, to get up a great popular handicap—what claim, what pretension has he to be called a great encouragement to the turf? That such is his constant course, we aver; that such has, upon the latest and one of the most remarkable occasions, been his line of policy, we proceed to show. Some short time ago a body of gentlemen proposed to get up, by subscription, a sum of money to be given as the bonus to a great handicap, which would be run for in the dull season of the racing year. Accordingly, the patrons of the turf were solicited to contribute to the Great Metropolitan Stakes, by advertisement in the public journals. The subscription has closed, and its results give £293 11s. 6d., contributed by the parties with whom it originated, and who are in no wise concerned in horse-racing, and £12 10s. by the members of Tattersall's, all of whom may be presumed to have some interest in the turf. We by no means intend to insinuate that these latter belong to the society of professional betters; but, on the contrary, we ask where were those encouragers of racing when this appeal was going the round of the sporting papers? Shall we hear any more of the Ring, then, as a necessary adjunct of the British turf? Shall we be told, that without it that noble National Sport must die a natural death? We answer, look at the Great Metropolitan Stakes! We are the open adversaries of black legs and black legism: we will continue to assail both as social nuisances, when convenient opportunity occurs. We do not fear that the true friend of racing will object, that we harp too much on this string—but, on the contrary, that he will say, "I do beseech you, play upon this pipe." . . . . .

## TATTERSALL'S.

**MONDAY.**—A tolerably full room, and an average amount of business in the Chester Cup, at figures corresponding in the main with those last quoted in this paper. The principal favourites were steadily in demand, and a very strong desire to back Intrepid and Mermaid was indulged to a liberal amount, but without any obvious effect. The Derby fluctuations were confined to a fall of several points in Brocardo, and an improvement in Tibthorpe, who was backed *con spirito* at 35 to 1. Final prices:—

8 to 1 agst Wadlow's lot (taken freely)	33 to 1 agst Intrepid (t)	40 to 1 agst Hope
18 to 1 — Best Bower	33 to 1 — Mermaid (t)	40 to 1 — Queen of Tyne
23 to 1 — Whinstone (t)	35 to 1 — Cataract	50 to 1 — Weatherbit (t)
25 to 1 — Sweetmeat (t)	40 to 1 — Saloplane	50 to 1 — Roderick
25 to 1 — The Baron	40 to 1 — Colleen Dhas	50 to 1 — Arthur (t)
25 to 1 — Miss Burns (t)	40 to 1 — Diacord	
	40 to 1 — Fitzallen	

8 to 1 agst Scott's lot (t)	30 to 1 agst Lago (t)	35 to 1 agst Tibthorpe (t)
9 to 2 — Sting	25 to 1 — Spibhead	1000 to 15 — Wilderness (t)
20 to 1 — Brocardo	30 to 1 — Malcolm	

8 to 1 agst Forth's lot (t)		20 to 1 agst Fantastic (t)
11 to 1 — Vanish		30 to 1 — Sis. to Flambeau (t)

**THURSDAY.**—A very dull afternoon on both the great events now in the market; and the changes so few and slight, except in Brocardo, who was on the rise, that we need offer no further preface to our customary price current:—

Even between the Four-Year-Olds and the Field	25 to 1 agst Sweetmeat (t)	50 to 1 agst Roderick (t)
8 to 1 agst Wadlow's lot (t)	30 to 1 — Mermaid	1000 to 10 — Correct Card (taken)
18 to 1 — Best Bower	33 to 1 — Cataract	1000 to 10 — Advice (t)
22 to 1 — Whinstone	40 to 1 — Colleen Dhas	1000 to 10 — The Libel (t)
	50 to 1 — Weatherbit (t)	

5 to 1 agst Scott's lot	22 to 1 agst Lago (t)	33 to 1 agst Tibthorpe (t)
9 to 2 — Sting	25 to 1 — Spibhead (t)	2000 to 200 agst Lago and Brocardo (t)
18 to 1 — Brocardo	30 to 1 — Malcolm	

**THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS.**—The Select Committee on Railways have made a second Report. The first portion of it refers to the steps to be adopted for the classification of Railways; and the Committee then determine—"That no railway bill be read a first time later than the next day but one after the report of the Committee on Petitions, or of the Standing Order Committee, on such bill, as the case may be, shall have been laid on the table, except by special order of the House. That there be not more than seven clear days between the first reading of any railway bill and the second reading thereof, except by special order of the House. That the breviate of every railway bill shall be laid on the table of the House, and be printed and delivered one clear day before the second reading. That such railway bills as shall have been read a first time before the House shall agree to these resolutions, shall be read a second time within seven clear days thereafter. That such of the standing orders as relate to the composition of the Committees on Private Bills, and the orders consequent thereon, be suspended so far as regards railway bills pending in the course of the present session. That Committees on railway bills during the present session of Parliament shall be composed of a chairman and four members, to be appointed by the Committee of Selection. That each member of a Committee on a railway bill or bills, shall, before he be entitled to attend and vote on such Committee, sign a declaration that his constituents have no local interest, and that he himself has no personal interest for or against any bill referred to him; and no such Committee shall proceed to business until the whole of the members thereof shall have signed such declaration. That the promoters of a railway bill shall be prepared to go into the Committee on the bill on such day as the Committee of Selection shall, subject to the order that there be seven clear days between the second reading of every private bill and the sitting of the Committee thereupon, think proper to appoint, provided that the Classification Committee shall have reported on such bill. That the Committee of Selection shall give each member not less than fourteen days' notice of the week in which it will be necessary for him to be in attendance, for the purpose of serving, if required, on a railway bill Committee."

**NEW ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.**—On Tuesday last, a general assembly of the Academicians of the Royal Academy of Arts was held at their apartments in Trafalgar-square, when Thomas Webster, Patrick McDowell, and John Rogers Herbert, Esquires, were duly elected Royal Academicians, in the room of Sir Augustus Wall Callcott, Robert Smirke, and Thomas Phillips, Esquires, deceased.

**INDISPOSITION OF MR. COBDEN.**—Mr. Cobden has for some days been much indisposed, at his house, Connaught-place, Edgware-road, in consequence of having caught cold last week. Mr. Cobden left Manchester by the express train on the afternoon of Thursday (last week), which reaches London about ten at night, fell asleep in the carriage, and slept some time, unconscious that one of his windows was open. The result was a severe face and ear-ache, which terminated in an inflammation of the head and abscess in the ear, and he was confined to his room for some days. We are happy to hear that Mr. Cobden is now much better.

**DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.**—On the morning of Tuesday, the 3d inst., died at Greenock, Duncan Robertson, the oldest inhabitant of that town. He was born at Glendaruel, Argyleshire, about 1740; but the exact date cannot now be ascertained, as the parish records were destroyed by fire, but from the old man's recollection of events, he must have been close upon (if not above) a hundred years of age.

## MUSIC.

## THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

Four American vocalists (three brothers and a sister), before an audience comprising a host of literary and professional celebrities, on Tuesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, gave their first vocal entertainment in London, and created a prodigious sensation. The Hutchinson Family are no ordinary singers. The effects they produce do not arise from scientific combinations. No roulades, no shakes, no chromatic runs, are heard from their lips, nor do they consider themselves at all tied down to the laws of harmony. They address their strains to the heart and imagination; they invest the language of poetry with reality; they regard the sense as their key for sound. Every word is distinctly articulated, and expressions of every passion are delicately and effectively rendered. Miss Hutchinson's organ is a contralto; the brothers have counter-tenor, tenor, and bass voices. The bass is the least refined in quality, but it is deep and sonorous.

The solo singing is vastly inferior to the harmonized portions, although, in the concerted pieces, they do not hesitate to sing in unison at times, where an effect can be made. They also change parts at their will; generally the lady is a fifth below the key, and the high tenor sings the subject; but this plan is varied. It is in the serious themes that they are most successful. Hood's "Bridge of Sighs," is quite thrilling, from the simplicity and intensity of the artists. The "Cot where we were born" is another charming combination. When encoored, which is in nearly every *morceau*, a quaint and amusing ditty is given, something of the character of a Catch. There is a mysticism in some of the compositions, that the romantic appearance of the party materially assists, such as the "Excelsior" Quatuor, representing the soaring progress of genius, a distant voice in the echoes of the mountain being cleverly imitated. The entertainment is altogether novel, curious, and interesting, quite a relief from modern concert conventionalities.

## THE ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.

This amusing party of American singers are now giving their entertainments every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the St. James's Theatre. German, the tambourine player, and Pell, the castanet (of bones) executant, are great artists in their way, and are inexhaustible in fun and drollery—perfectly free, at the same time, from all coarseness. There never was a more entertaining picture given of negro character and song. If only one of them be singing, his comrades sustain him by a diverting ballet of action. The "Phantom Chorus," a burlesque of the "Sonnambula," the "Railroad Overture," in which they appear to have discovered the secret of perpetual motion, and the famous duet between the "Accordion and Bones," are alone worth the admission money; but they possess an ample *répertoire* of "Darkie" vocalisms.

## THE OPERA OF "DON QUIXOTE."

We have heard Mr. Macfarren's opera again and again, with the hope that we might be able to form a more favourable opinion than on the first performance, but, in common with the evident feeling of the audiences, we come to the conclusion of its being quite a failure. It is awfully dull and tedious. It is impossible to conceive from such a dreary infliction, that the music was ever intended to depict the scenes in an Opera Buffa. True, the orchestral effects are well managed; but the voices suffer frequently from over-instrumentation. There is no originality throughout; save, perhaps, in the single exception of the ballad, "I quit my pillow." The song, "Ah! why do we love?" is a palpable plagiarism from John Barnett's song, "Why do I love?" composed some years since, for Madame Vestris; the similarity in the treatment must be obvious in these two *Cantones*; but Barnett's is infinitely the best. The Rondo Finale, "Transporting Moment," is really shocking; it is positively unvoiced; no wonder Miss Rainforth can produce no effect in it. *Don Quixote's* bass song is stolen from Handel. Allen's ballad, "Sweet were those Hours of Infancy," may be traced, partly to the "Evening Bells," and to the French song, "Portrait Charmant."

The overture is a wholesale robbery from Weber's "Euryanthe" and "Oberon." For a short opera in two acts, we never met with more reminiscences; but, as an act of justice to the singers—especially Weiss and Stretton—we must express our opinion, that, bad as their acting was, no reproach can be fairly made as to their style of vocalisation, the fault resting with the really impracticable music allotted to them by the composer. Mr. Bunn is entitled to every praise for the chance he has afforded by the production of "Don Quixote," to the *soi-disant* "classic" musical writers, but the result has proved that Balfie and Wallace comprehended infinitely better the public taste for popular melodies. People will not frequent the theatre to be devoured with ennui.

## MR. BRAHAM'S CONCERT.

The veteran tenor delighted the East-end amateurs last Saturday evening, by a Concert at the Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street. He was encored in "The Bay of Biscay," in the celebrated Picture Song, and in a new song, composed by himself, the words by Mr. Lake, "Never Despair." The Misses Williams were called upon to sing twice Hatton's duet, "Two laughing fairies." Mr. Charles Braham was encored in Donizetti's serenade, "Oh, Summer Night," and Miss M. Williams secured a similar compliment in H. B. Richards's song, "In the green wood free." Mr. Richards officiated as conductor.

## THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

The Orchestral Concerts proposed to be given by this Society at the Hanover-square Rooms, have been abandoned, on the ground that the subscription lists fell far short of the expenses; but it appears that the friends of the Institution were very properly displeased at the announcement of so many foreign works in the programme.

## FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Our advices from Paris record the complete triumph, at the Salle Favart, of Halévy's new opera of "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," the drama by M. de St. Georges, the author of "The Enchantress," "The Marble Maiden," and of the *libretto* of Benedetti's new opera, to be produced at Drury-Lane Theatre. The story is full of interesting incidents, treating of the loves of two gallant Musketeers, forming the Guard of Honour of Anne of Austria (wife of Louis XIII. of France), for two of the Maids of Honour. The complications arise from the wildness of one of the officers, who passes himself off for his comrade, and unintentionally implicates the conduct of a niece of the Cardinal-Minister Richelieu. The overture and incidental music have been praised on all sides for gracefulness and spontaneity of melody, and an abandonment of the contrapuntal learning that has weighed so heavily on many former works of Halévy. This composer of the "Juive," "Guido et Ginevra," the "Eclair," "Charles VI.," "La Reine de Chypre," &c., is now regarded as the head of the French school.

The Italian Opera House season in Paris closes just before Easter. The subscribers do not appear to have any very great relish for Verdi's operas, as the "Otello," "Semiramide," and the "Matrimonio Segreto," have been enthusiastically received on their revival. Mlle. d'Halbert, the new singer at the *Académie Royale*, has a fine voice, but she has been prematurely brought out. Donizetti has quitted Paris for Italy, with little hopes of recovery from his disease of the brain. Madame Ury, the pianist, had arrived in Paris, as also Herr Goldschmidt, a pianist, and the Brothers Kniger—a harpist and pianist. The Distin Family are very popular in the French capital; they have played on the Sax horns before the Royal Family, Louis Philippe requesting them to perform our National Anthem.

Salvi, the great tenor, had been immensely successful in St. Petersburg: the Emperor made him a handsome present. Now that Rubini has retired, Salvi is the greatest singer in Europe. Verdi's "Attila" was to be produced in Venice, in March, under his direction.

The Emperor of Austria made Berlioz a present of £50 for his box at the fifth Concert of the French composer. Berlioz's success in Prague had been as great as in Vienna. Meyerbeer has been cordially greeted on his return to Berlin. The Milanollis, the Girl Violinists, were in Weimar, where Jenny Lind was to appear for a few nights, by the consent of the King of Prussia: 133 operas and 115 ballets had been produced at the Berlin theatres in 1845; the new operas being the "Crusaders," by Spohr; "Catarina Cornaro," by Lachner; and "Stradella," by Flotow; as also, the overture and choruses to "Athaliah" and "Edipus" in Colon, by Mendelssohn. Mozart's "Schauspiel Director" was amongst the revivals. Madame Thillon, after a splendid success in Belgium, had returned to Paris.

## MR. LUCAS'S MUSICAL EVENINGS.

Mr. Lucas is a good organist, an excellent performer on the violoncello, a pianist of no mean force, and a composer of infinite merit. Mr. Lucas gave, last season, a series of "Musical Evenings," at his residence in Berners-street. The first-rate quality of the performances, and the fashionable company which assembled in the elegant *Salon*, decorated after the Parisian style, rendered these meetings of great interest, and Mr. Lucas has been induced to announce two series of four each for the present season, the first being given on Thursday night, M. Salton and M. Guynemer taking the violins, Mr. Hill and M. Tolbecque the tenors, and Lucas the violoncello. The programme consisted of Haydn's Quartett in D Minor, Op. 76; Mendelssohn's Quintett in A, Op. 18; Beethoven's Quartett, No. 6; and Mozart's Quintett in C, No. 1. The executants were much applauded for their marvellous *ensemble* by a numerous and fashionable audience.

**MUSICAL DOINGS.**—On Monday next, the fourth meeting of Choral Harmonists, and a Concert of the Kennington Glee Club. On Wednesday, Miss Mounsey's fifth Sacred Concert, at Crosby Hall, and Madame Dulcken's third *Soirée*. On Thursday, Mr. Lucas's Classical Evening. On Friday, "Samson," at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society. During the week, Concerts, by the Hutchinson Family, the Ethiopian Serenaders, Mr. Russell, Mr. C. Horn, and Mr. H. Smith. Opera nightly, at Drury-Lane Theatre.

**DEATH OF MADAME CASTELLAN.**—We regret to learn that letters are in town, from St. Petersburg, announcing the death of this singer, from a neglected cold. She was singing at the Italian Opera, in the Russian capital, with Salvi, Tamburini, Madame Viardot Garcia, &c. Madame Castellan appeared last season at her Majesty's Theatre, and was engaged for the forthcoming one. She was a clever, but not a first-rate vocalist; was remarkably pretty, but a very indifferent actress: indeed, her proper place was in the Concert-room, as she had no dramatic feeling. She was born in France, and was married to an Italian singer, named Giampetro.

**MUSICAL ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.**—The Fifth Annual Report gives an indifferent account of the funds of this society. The Council for 1846 consists of Messrs. Blackburn, Budd, Hon. Sec. of the Western Madrigal Society, T. Chappell, Treasurer, W. Chappell, F.S.N., G. Cooper, Hawkins, Hopkins, Horsley, Macfarren, Warren, Turle, E. Taylor, and Dr. Rembault, Secretary.



## THE THEATRES.

## ASTLEY'S.

A new grand Oriental elephantine spectacle—we speak by the bill—was produced here on Monday evening, under the title of “The Rajah of Nagpore; or, the Sacred Elephants of the Pagoda,” for the sake of introducing to a British audience two huge quadrupeds, lately imported, we believe, from Paris.

We enjoy an Eastern spectacle at Astley's, because it sets our Indian empire before us as we believe it to be—not as cold travellers would make us think it is. We have implicit reliance upon the Astley's authorities, either in matters of dress, manners, or scenery connected with Asiatic affairs in general; and we always read the Trieste or Marseilles overland mail as we would a play-bill. We have always conceived Calcutta to be a city entirely of platforms and terraces, whose inhabitants, without one exception, wear spangled dresses and foil helmets. We believe that magnificent processions, to which Blue Beard's was a mere deputation, throng the streets all day long; that the bang of drums and cymbals sounds perpetually; and that the Bayadères are such as we have seen at the play in the “Maid of Cashmere.” These things have been impressed upon us ever since we first went to Astley's, at a time when we conceived the Clown to be always as we then and there saw him, even in his own house, if he indeed had one. Of this we had always doubts. We rather inclined to the belief that he was some species of supernatural part and parcel of the saw-dust, as a Dryad would be of the entire tree, and never went out of the arena. We do not wish to be undeceived with respect to these things. We rejoice—silently, but deeply—to find that stage illusion has still some little power over us, and we would not have the charm broken. For this, we love a visit to Astley's—now and then; like roast pig, we do not think we could stand it continuously; and, occasionally, it is a high treat. And when, as this week, we see that the piece will conclude with a “grand tableau, realising all the details of Oriental magnificence so delightfully idealised in the fabled histories of Hindostan”—that's the bill again—we will be bound that our anticipation is as much worked up as that of the most expectant gamin in the gallery, or ruddy-looking servant maid by the side of the soldier in the pit, into whose arms be sure that the Merryman will jump, when pursued by the pony. And when we read, in addition, that we are to see “The Elephants of Elora—the Brahmanic God, Vishnu—the Golden Forest of Palms, and the down-pouring torrent of the rapid Siva”—that's the bill again—our excitement is absolutely painful.

The elephants who perform on the occasion in question, are very clever: one is considerably larger than the other, and there is a difference in their accomplishments. Their performances are very similar to those of the elephant who was at the Adelphi some twelve or fourteen years ago; and the incidents worked into the piece, to introduce them, are nearly the same.

There is, of course, a lawful Prince, and an unlawful one; with plotting priests, designing nobles of Nagpore, and comic cobblers enough to fill up the interim when the great performers of the evening are not on the stage, to the intense interest and amusement of the gallery. And there are processions, banners, and all sorts of gorgeous paraphernalia; moreover, the elephants dine at the Rajah's table, dance with the Rajah's coryphées, and draw the Rajah's car; and the final triumph of virtue over the machinations of vice offers a gratifying dénouement to the well-regulated minds of the audience. For there is an elevated morale in the sentiments of the Astley habitués: and if the rightful heir—and there always is one—was to be finally wronged, no one might answer for the consequences.

The piece has been well put upon the stage, and will have a run. The tableaux are very effectively arranged. The individual playing the cornet-à-piston in the orchestra merits commendation for his clever performance of a solo, in the overture. The house was well filled, but not crowded.

## DRURY-LANE.

On Thursday evening a new ballet was produced, called “The Island Nymph,” invented by M. Barry, of the Académie Royale, at Paris; with music composed by Signor Schira. We scarcely know whether it may justly come under the denomination of a “grand ballet,” inasmuch as the incidents are somewhat trifling: indeed, it is rather a divertissement in two acts; but it is one of those agreeable concoctions in which affairs, human and semi-mythological, are very pleasantly mingled; and, partaking of the character of “Telemachus,” and other subjects of that class, does not allow the audience to think much upon its probabilities, whilst they are amused by its artistic conceptions. Mademoiselle Neodot, who made her first appearance on this occasion, promises to become a favourite; she is graceful and active, and was warmly applauded throughout. We shall be glad to see her in a subject of natural life, of the same caste as *Esmeralda*, *La Jolie Fille de Gand*, &c. Mons. Desplaces and Mlle. Maria also experienced an enthusiastic greeting; and all three were called for at the conclusion of the ballet, and welcomed with renewed acclamations. The house was very well filled. “Don Quixote” preceded the new production, and the pantomime concluded the programme of the evening's entertainments.

Mr. Sergeant Talfourd's tragedy of “Ion” was announced for representation at the Haymarket Theatre last evening. The part of Ion was to be sustained by Miss Cushman, and that of *Cleopatra* by her sister. A full notice of the performance will appear in our next.

We are requested to contradict a report which appeared in the *Observer* of last week, to the effect that engagements had been formed with a new set of authors for the burlesques at the Lyceum. The same gentlemen who have hitherto written for the theatre will continue to do so. It is expected that “The Cricket on the Hearth” will run some weeks longer. In the meantime, a three-act comedy, by the author of “Our New Governor,” is in preparation, as well as a one-act extravaganza in verse, by Mr. Stogdeler. A new burlesque for Easter is already in train. It is founded on Victor Hugo's romance of “*Esmeralda*,” the part of the *Bohémienne* being intended for Mrs. Keeley. It will be written by Mr. Albert Smith; and the action will, of course, pass in Old Paris.

The New West-end Theatre in Leicester-square, will soon be commenced, and full particulars will shortly be advertised. Meanwhile, the list of shareholders and patrons is daily increasing, and comprises the names of many of our leading nobility. The architect has completed his plans; and it is expected the Messrs. Grissell and Peto will undertake the contract.

The French dog *Emile*, from whose performances at Astley's we gave a scene two or three weeks ago, has changed his quarters to the City Theatre.

“*Leoline*” has improved since its early representations at the Adelphi. Some judicious condensations have been made; and now, altogether, it plays well and closely. The “*Powder and Ball*” extravaganza has been revived, but it was entirely an *apropos* piece, and the interest is now *passé*.

We are told that, in consequence of the success which attended Mr. Selby's adaptation of the “*Diable à Quatre*,” Mr. Webster made him a very handsome present, over and above the terms agreed upon, which were in themselves liberal. It is gratifying to record this acknowledgment, by a manager, of the services rendered to his theatre by an author, the more so as such instances are not very common, the bargain for brains being usually driven in as hard a manner as for spangles, canvass, or any other theatrical accessories.

Madame Albert played for the last time this season at the St. James's Theatre, on Wednesday evening, when “*Marie*” was the piece selected for her farewell. We have before spoken of more than once, of Madame Albert's admirable performance of the Savoyard Girl. Her duet with *Pierrot*, in the ball room scene, and rustic bit of dancing to the air, “*La dot de cinq sous*,” was delicious. She was loudly called before the curtain at the conclusion of the piece, and made to curtsy her adieu amidst loud cheering and a storm of bouquets. M. Laferrère and Mlle. St. Marc will be the chief attractions until the arrival of the next star.

A new drama is to be produced at the Surrey on Monday, to be called “*The Sea King's Vow*,” in which the services of “eighty female warriors” will be called into requisition.

A new drama was announced for representation at Sadler's Wells last evening, entitled “*Check to the King, or the Queen's First Move*.” We shall notice it next week.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“*F. H.*,” Suffolk.—Apply to Mr. Hurst, King William-street, Strand, for a complete set of the “*Chess Player's Chronicle*.” Study the admirable collection of Games, Problems, Lessons, &c., therein, for three months, and at the end of that time you will be enabled to give the odds of a Knight to any players of your present force.

“*C. C. Tyro*,”—There are many faults in the game, but the chief one is in taking the Pawn with Q P instead of K B P.

“*J. C.*,”—All communications referring to this paper must be sent to the Office, addressed to the Editor. If directed otherwise, they will be unattended to.

“*G. R.*,”—Foreign Chess Works may be obtained through Messrs. Williams and Norgate, 47, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

“*Tippoo Saib*,”—With, perhaps, have the goodness to repeat the question to which he refers.

“*W. W.*,” Harkstead.—The worst Ignoramus at Chess ought to see the impossibility of White's mating in two moves, in Problem 105. The mate cannot be given in less than 5, and even at that number it can only be effected in the one manner only invented by the author.

“*A. J.*,” and “*J. W.*,”—You must send the position on which solved, as we have no back numbers at hand. The famous Indian Problem is published on the wrapper of the “*Chess Player's Chronicle*.”

“*B. Y.*,”—A player has the power of claiming a Queen for any Pawn that has reached the 8th sq., even though his former Q be on the board.

“*Cato, Junr.*,”—Surely it is apparent enough that any other move than “Q to K sq.” would enable Black to make a Queen—checking, and thus win easily.

“*W. W.*,”—There is but one method of solving No. 106. Your solution is wrong.

“*J. R. W.*,” Cambridge.—The articles mentioned will afford you much entertainment and instruction.

“*W. J. B.*,” Dublin.—Your letters should be posted not later than Monday evening.

“*W. H. R.*,”—The solution we gave of Problem 106 is perfectly correct. That you have forwarded is erroneous.

“*H.*,”—Your acceptable communications came safely to hand, and we shall be pleased to hear from you again whenever you have leisure.

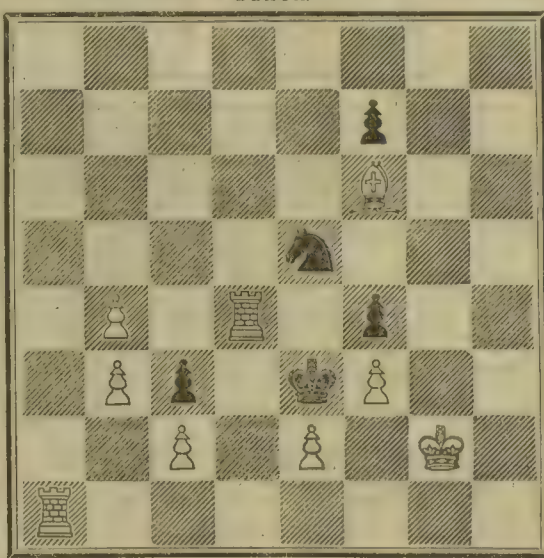
“*A Slow Coach*,”—The mate cannot be effected as you propose. When, at White's third move, the Rook is played to Q's third, Black takes off the Rook, and then where is the checkmate in two more moves? We very much prefer the customary notation, and hope you will adopt it in future communications, to save us unnecessary trouble.

Solutions by “*R. A. B.*,” Leeds; “*W. W.*,” “*T. T.*,” “*Mrs. Twig*,” “*A Veteran*,” “*Tippoo Saib*,” “*T. A.*,” “*One Interested*,” &c., “*A. and J. W.*,” “*J. G.*,” “*Dublin*,” “*R. T.*,” “*Beta*,” “*W. H.*,” “*Darlington*,” “*E. W. R.*,” “*A. L.*,” “*Holkham*,” “*Pedona*,” “*Echecs*,” “*Belgrave-square*,” “*Long Acre*,” “*H. A. D.*,” “*X. T.*,” “*R. H.*,” “*C. Bendixen*,” “*Ayapio*,” “*A Lady*,” “*Peon*,” “*H. J. S.*,” “*R. H. E. C.*,” “*J. K.*,” “*G. A. N.*,” “*P. W.*,” “*A German*,” “*W. J. B.*,” “*Chapel Rock*,” “*Marazion*,” “*H. P.*,” and “*An Amateur from Saintfield*,” are correct. Those by “*A. W. J.*,” (who should write a little more intelligibly), “*E. L.*,” “*Leeds*,” “*Jeremy Diddler*,” “*A. W.*,” “*Woolwich*,” “*W. W.*,” “*Harkstead*,” “*Cato Junior*,” “*F. P.*,” “*Little John*,” “*S. S.*,” “*Z.*,” “*C. S.*,” “*W. H. R.*,” “*Whittington*,” and “*W. H.*,” are wrong.

## PROBLEM NO. 108.

From the MS. selection presented to the Editor by M. Anderssen, of Breslau.

White to play first and give checkmate in three moves.



WHITE.

## THE GREAT CHESS MATCH IN AMERICA.

## TERMINATION OF THE CONTEST.

This exciting struggle for Chess supremacy in the New World was brought to a close on Saturday, December 27th, in favour of Mr. Stanley, the Englishman; the score at the conclusion of the match being—  
STANLEY . . . . . 15 | ROUSSEAU . . . . . 8 | Drawn . . . . . 8  
We had intended to give the whole of the games played, but understanding that they are about to be published in a separate volume, accompanied with illustrative notes by the combatants themselves, we shall content ourselves for the present with those which have already appeared in this journal.

## CHESS MATCH

## BETWEEN MESSRS. STAUNTON AND HORWITZ.

## GAME THE THIRD.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. Q P two	K B P two	7. Q P one†	P takes P
2. Q B P two	K Kt to B 3rd	8. P takes P	K Kt takes P†
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	K P one	9. Kt takes Kt	B takes B†
4. Q B to K Kt 5th	K B to K 2nd	10. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
5. K P one	Q B P two*	11. Kt to Q B 7th (ch)	K to Q sq (l)
6. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	12. Kt to K 6th (ch)	

Winning the Queen.

\* This was thrown forward mainly as a lure to tempt the advance of White's Q's Pawn.

† White saw that he could now push on the Pawn advantageously, as, after the anticipated exchanges, his Kt would threaten to check at Q B 7th—a move which his opponent, in his eagerness to gain a Pawn, completely overlooked.

‡ These shallow devices may have succeeded very well against the competitors with whom Mr. Horwitz has heretofore contended, but they are sure to end in his discomfiture if attempted against so experienced a player as his present adversary.

§ Taking no heed of the impending check at his B 2nd.

|| His best move, if sudden extinction is preferable to lingering torture. Had he moved elsewhere, the Kt would have taken Q Rook, and the game must have been lost eventually.

## GAME THE FOURTH.

WHITE (Mr. II.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. II.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	Q B P two	22. K R to Kt 2nd	Q R to his sq
2. K B P two	K P one	23. Q R P one	Kt to Q Kt sq
3. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	24. K Kt P one	K to R sq§
4. Q B P two	Q P one	25. Q to K R 4th	Q it takes P
5. K B to K 2d	K Kt to K 2d	26. Q Kt to K B sq	Kt to Q B 3rd
6. Castles	K Kt to his 3d	27. K R to Kt 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 5th
7. Q P one	K B to K 2d	28. B takes K B P†	K R takes B
8. Q Kt to B 3d	B Kt to B 3d	29. Q to K R 5th	Q to K Kt sq*
9. Q to K sq	Q R P one	30. Kt to R 4th	Q P one††
10. K to R sq	Castles	31. R to K R 3rd	K Kt P one‡‡
11. Q B to K 3d	Q R to Kt's sq	32. Q to Kt 4th	Kt takes Q P
12. Q R P two	Kt to Q 5th	33. Q to Kt 2nd	Q P takes P
13. K B to Q sq	Q B to Q 2d*	34. Kt takes P (ch)§§	R takes Kt
14. Q B takes Kt	P takes B	35. P takes R	R takes R (ch)
15. Q Kt to K 2d	Q Kt P two	36. Q takes Kt	Kt to B 7th (ch)
16. Q B P takes P	P takes P	37. Q takes R	B takes Q
17. Q R P one	K P one†	38. R takes P (ch)	Q takes R
18. K B P one	Kt to K 2d	39. P takes Q	K takes P
19. K Kt's P two	Kt to Q B 3d	40. K to Kt 2nd	P to K 6th
20. K R to Kt's sq	B to K Kt's 4th	41. K to B 3rd	B to Q B 3rd (ch)
21. B to Q Kt 3rd‡	B to K 6th	42. K to Kt 4th	Q P one

White resigns.

\* It would, perhaps, have been prudent to return the Kt to Q B's 3d.

† The necessity to sustain the doubled Pawn gave White an opportunity of opening a powerful attack on the King's side.

‡ Very well played.

§ A little examination will show that this was indispensable.

|| White plays here with becoming care and foresight. He knew well the importance of getting his K's Rook to Kt's 3d, with the object of afterwards placing it behind the Q on the Rook's file, and he saw the difficulty of accomplishing it while Black's Bishop could be played to K B's 7th, a move effectually barred by the Q's Rook being stationed at K B's sq.

¶ This is an error. White forgot that on pushing forward his Kt's Pawn, as he meant, Black could exchange Queens. His best move, we believe, was Rook to K R's 3d.

§ Played with the conviction that White, overlooking the Q's Rook in reserve, would dash at a mate with his Kt.

|| This may be called “The game move.” By bringing the banished Rook into operation at the proper moment, Black completely paralyzes his opponent's attack.

¶ Leaving White in this; but to retreat.

§ He would obviously have lost his Queen had he taken the doubled Pawn with her.

|| We have here one of those positions, where the young player, flushed with success, is so apt to suffer a victory, within his reach, to elude him. None out of ten inexperienced amateurs would now snatch at the Rook, conceiving the check with the Knight sheer loss of time; and would be astonished to learn that they had lost the game by their impetuosity. Let us suppose Black to have played in this manner:—

36. B takes R	39. P to K Kt 7th (ch) R must take P
37. Q to K B 6th (ch) Q to Kt 2nd	40. Q to K B 6th
38. Q to her 8th (ch) Q to Kt sq (a)	

(a) 38. K to Kt 2nd

39. Q to K B 6th Mate!

## GAME THE FIFTH.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	18. Q Kt P two	Q Kt to Q R 2nd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q P one *	19. Q B P one	P takes Kt P
3. Q P two	P takes P	20. P takes P	Q P one
4. Kt takes P	K Kt to B 3rd	21. Q to K B 2nd¶	Q Kt to Q B sq**
5. Q Kt to B 3rd	K B to K 2nd	22. Q B P takes Q P	B takes Kt P
6. K B to K 2nd	Castles	23. K P one	K Kt to Q 2nd
7. K B P two	Q B P two	24. Q P one	Q to Kt sq
8. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	25. B to Q B 6th	K Kt P one††
9. Castles	Q B to K Kt 5th†	26. Kt to K 4th	R to K 3rd
10. Q B to K 3rd	Q R P one	27. Kt to K R 4th	Q Kt to Q R 2nd
11. Q R P one	B takes Kt	28. B takes Kt	R takes B
12. B takes B	Q R to Q B sq	29. Kt to K Kt 5th	K R P two
13. Kt to K 2nd	Q to her B 2nd‡	30. Kt takes R	P takes Kt
14. Kt to K Kt 3rd	K R to K sq §	31. K B P one	Q R P one
15. Q B P one	Q R to Q sq	32. P takes K P	to K Kt 2nd
16. Q to her B 2nd	B to his sq	33. P to K 7th	
17. Q R to Q sq	Q Kt P one		

\* Since the time of Philidor, with whom this was a favourite defence, the leading writers of Italy, of Germany, and England, have concurred in pronouncing it inferior to Q Kt to B 3rd.

† With the hope of planting his Kt at Q 5th.

‡ Intending presently, if an opportunity occur, to play Q Kt to Q 5th, and, after the exchanges, take Q B P with his Q.

§ Had he played the Knight over to Q 5th, before protecting the Bishop, he would have lost at least a Pawn.

|| The exchange of Pawns, with subsequent advance of this Pawn, appears, at first sight, a skilful conception, and one that must turn the scale in favour of the second player. Upon examination, however, it turns out to have been made without any consideration of the move White had in store, which renders the whole combination worse than nugatory.

¶ This rejoinder was certainly not foreseen by Black when he played on the Q Pawn.

\*\* He would have got an equally bad position by taking the K's P with P.

†† As the sacrifice of the Q's Kt at this crisis had many advocates when the game was over, it may be well to examine briefly the consequences of that move. Suppose, then, instead of K Kt's P one that Black had played—

25. Q Kt takes Q P

White then has several ways of playing.

IN THE FIRST PLACE:

26. B takes K Kt	Q R takes B	28. P takes Kt	R takes B
27. K to R sq	Q R to K 2d (a)	29. Q P one	

Winning easily.

IN THE SECOND PLACE:

26. R takes Q Kt	B takes R	28. B takes Kt	R takes B
27. P takes B	Q takes P	29. B takes P	

And White ought to win.

IN THE THIRD PLACE:

26. P takes Q Kt	R takes B	29. K R to Q sq	R takes P
27. Q takes R	B to Q B 4th	30. Kt to K B 5th	B takes R
28. Q R to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3d	31. R takes B	

Retaining a piece more than Black.

(a) If he support the Q's R, White may at once take off the Kt.

A GOSSIP PARLIAMENTARY—SPEECHES, RESIGNATIONS, AND ELECTIONS.

Hitherto, the great Parliamentary case Protection v. Free-Trade has progressed languidly and stupidly enough.

The great guns have reserved their fire till their enemies have exposed their whole column to a raking discharge. Independent of the old charge of treachery against the Premier, the Protectionists' speeches have rung the changes on the old themes. Mr. Sidney Herbert and Sir James Graham exhibit a strange fury of self condemnation, and confess, with apparent glee, to years of sins, mislegislation, and error, to be wiped away by their tardy acknowledgment of Free-Trade principles; and the Home Secretary, *totidem verbis*, in a single sentence sweeps away all he ever said on the other side of the question.

The manœuvre is a new one in Parliamentary tactics. A general impression seems to prevail that it is discreditable. It appears to us rather clumsy than wicked.

“Opinion in wise men,” says Milton, “is wisdom in the making;” and so Sir Robert and his supporters, while supporting Protection for the last thirty years have really been making wisdom that was to enable them to throw it overboard in the thirty-first.

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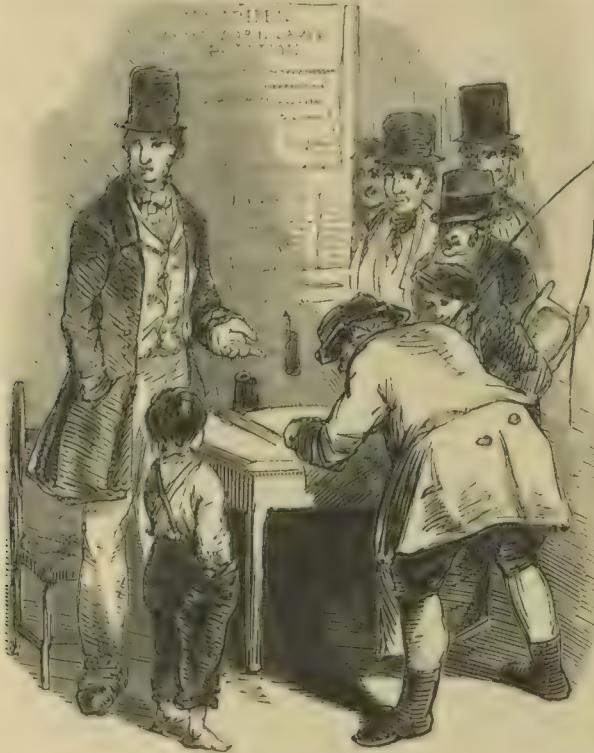
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ANTI-CORN-LAW PETITION STREET SIGNATURES.

A thing my station quite below—  
Work—now I am M.P. no more.  
Then bring me pen, and paper bring:  
He'll find that I can stand alone!  
I'll do the independent thing—  
Coquet with all, but vote with none.  
It was not thus this time last year;  
It never would have been, but thou  
Hast kicked me out, and left me here.  
Save honour, I have nothing now.  
In vain defiance I would breathe—  
A conscience I should like to wear—  
But that's no go with means beneath  
Five hundred pounds, at least, a year.  
Can conscience stave off writs, a shoal?  
Can conscience pay my tailor's bill?  
I think I'll vote, upon the whole,  
Black White—and rest a member still.

In which unheroic mood we leave the repentant nominee for the present.

A few words upon the Free Trade Petitions to which thousands of signatures have been obtained in the *al fresco* style illustrated by our artist. The corner of a street is a favourite site for this open avowal of a public grievance: a table, such as the thimble-rig men once used, is set up instantly; one signing petitioner makes many; and the signs-manual, doubtless, present some curious specimens of calligraphy. Thus have been gathered many of the thousands of signatures appended to the petitions presented to Parliament during the past week: of the 14,600 from Southwark; 72,000 from Lambeth; 64,000 from the City; 83,000 from Finsbury, &c. Time presses: so, thanks to the itinerant supporters of the Premier's Plan.

### THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

This handsome building, adjoining Lincoln's Inn, on the west side of Chancery-lane, has of late been the focus of considerable attraction, from it being the receptacle of the millions of money, as Railway deposits, required to be lodged with the Accountant-General. The business of the establishment is, altogether, of a complicated nature, as the following details will show—

The Office of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery was established by order of the 26th of May, 1725, and 12 Geo. I., c. 32, before which time the effects of the suitors were locked up in the vaults of the Bank of England, under the care of the Masters and two of the Six Clerks.

The Accountant-General does not receive any of the monies or effects of the suitors of the Court; but they are placed in the Bank of England in his name; and he keeps an account with the Bank, according to the several causes and accounts to which such money and effects severally belong.

The dividends and interest of the several Stocks, India Bonds, and other Securities, are received by the Bank as they become due, under a power of attorney from the Accountant-General, and placed to the credit of the causes and accounts to which they belong. The Bank sends quarterly to the Accountant-General's Office a book called the Dividend Book, signed by an officer of the Bank; which book, containing the amount of the securities and interest money belonging to

each cause and account, is countersigned by the Accountant-General, and sent into the Report Office. For each sum to be received by the Bank, the Accountant-General signs a Certificate, mentioning the Order, Report, or Act of Parliament, under the authority of which the person named in the certificate is to pay the sums therein specified, and directing it to be placed to his account as Accountant-General to the credit of the particular cause or account mentioned. When the party paying in the money, or his solicitor, brings into the Accountant-General's Office a certificate from the Bank of such payment having been made, the Accountant-General signs another certificate of such payment, and annexes it to the Bank certificate for the purpose of being entered in the Report Office.

For each sum of Stock directed by any order of the Court to be transferred into the name of the Accountant-General, application is made to the first clerk in the Office for a ticket specifying the amount of the Stock to be transferred, and the cause or account to which it is to be placed when such transfer is made. The Accountant-General accepts the Stock, and signs a certificate to the Bank of his having done so. Of this transfer, there is a certificate sent from the Bank, or from such office where the particular Stock may be, to the Accountant-General's Office, who signs another certificate of such transfer and his acceptance, and annexes it to the former certificate, for the purpose of being entered at the Report Office. For Exchequer Bills, or India Bonds, and each package containing specific articles directed by Order of Court to be deposited in the Bank in the name of this officer, he signs a direction for the person named in such Order to make such deposit in the Bank in his name, and to which cause or account it is to be placed. When the party, or his solicitor, brings into the Accountant-General's Office, a certificate from the Bank that such deposit has been made, the Accountant-General signs another certificate that such deposit has been made in the Bank, and annexes it to the Bank certificate, for the purpose of being entered at the Report Office.

For each sum directed to be paid out under any order, the Accountant-General draws on the Bank by a note under his hand, entitled in the particular cause or account out of which the money is to be paid; this note is entered at the Report Office, and marked and countersigned by one of the Registrars of the Court. If the money for which such note is drawn, be not for interest or maintenance, the Accountant-General signs a certificate of such note, which certificate is filed in the Report Office. For each sum of money directed to be laid out in the purchase of Stock, Exchequer Bills, or India Bonds, the Accountant-General draws upon the Bank in the particular causes or account by note under his hand for the amount of such sum. The note is entered at the Report Office, and marked and countersigned by one of the Deputy Registrars of the Court. If the money be principal money, the Accountant-General signs a certificate of such note, which is filed in the Report Office.

If the purchase should be Stock, the Accountant-General accepts it by signing his name in the Transfer Book at the Bank, or where such Stock may be; he then signs a certificate to the Bank of his acceptance of such Stock in such particular cause or account. The Bank also sends to the Accountant-General's office a certificate that the transfer has been made—the Accountant-General signs another certificate of the particulars of such purchase, transfer, and acceptance, and annexes it to the Bank certificate, which is entered at the Report Office. If the purchase be Exchequer Bills or India Bonds, the Bank sends a certificate of same having been purchased and deposited in the particular cause or account mentioned in the note, the Accountant-General signs another certificate of the particulars, and annexes it to the Bank certificate, which is filed as before.

When any sum of Stock is, by any order, directed to be transferred, or directed to be sold; or when Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, or specific articles in packages are directed to be delivered out; the party or his solicitor brings a certificate from one of the Registrars of the Court, of what Stock is to be transferred, and to whom; of the Stock, Bills, or Bonds, to be sold, and to what amount; of the Bills, Bonds, or specific things to be delivered out, and to whom, and for what cause or account. In transfers of Stock, he signs, and sends to the Bank a certificate of his having made such transfer, and of the cause or account from which the same is made; he then signs another certificate of such transfer to be filed as before.

In sales of Stock, he signs a certificate to the Bank of the Stock sold and the money raised in the particular cause or account. On sale of Exchequer Bills or India Bonds, the Registrar's certificate is countersigned by the Accountant-General, who, having received from the Bank a certificate of the particulars, signs another certificate of such particulars, and annexes it to the Bank certificate, which is filed as before. When Exchequer Bills are delivered out, the Registrar's certificate is countersigned by the Accountant-General, and sent to the Bank, and the Bank having sent to him a certificate of the particulars of such Bills and things delivered out, to whom, and from what cause or account, the Accountant-General signs another certificate of such delivery, and annexes it to the Bank certificate to be filed at the Report Office as before.

When Exchequer Bills are to be paid off or exchanged, the party, or his solicitor, leaves the order at the office with directions; the Accountant-General signs a direction to the Bank for the principal money and interest due on the Bills, to be received and paid into the Bank in his name, or that they may be exchanged (as it may be). The Bank then gives a certificate that his directions have been complied with; the Accountant-General then signs another certificate, that the Bills have been exchanged, and principal and interest have been received, which with the Bank certificate, are filed as before. When cash or stock is directed to be carried over from one cause or account to another, he signs a certificate of instructions to the Bank. The Bank then sends a certificate of the same having been done; the Accountant-General then signs another certificate of such carrying over, and both certificates are filed as before.

#### AS TO PAYING MONEY INTO COURT.

The party, or solicitor, desirous of paying money into Court, leaves the order with the clerk of the Accountant-General, who prepares a direction for that purpose. This direction is obtained in two days after it is bespoke, and the solicitor then attends the Bank with the same, and the amount, in gold or notes. The party takes his notes to the cashier up-stairs, who tears off the signature to the notes, and he pays in his cash at the Teller's Office, for which he receives a written acknowledgment. He takes this and the mutilated notes and the Accountant-General's direction to the Chancery Office in the Bank, where he procures a receipt, which he takes to the cashier to be signed. The receipt is then filed, which is done by being left at the Accountant-General's Office.

#### AS TO SALE OF STOCK.

The Solicitor first leaves the order with the Registrar's Clerk, to prepare directions to the Accountant-General to sell; he then attends the Accountant with the order and directions, who attends twice a week at the Bank. After the Accountant-General has sold the Stock, the Solicitor has to attend for the Accountant-General's note or cheque upon the Bank for the amount, which, after being entered at the Report Office, and signed by a Registrar of the Court, is payable to the party in whose favour it has been drawn, or to his order; and must be passed through the Bank within one month after the date of it. From the time of bespeaking directions to obtaining the note or cheque for payment, usually occupies five or six days.

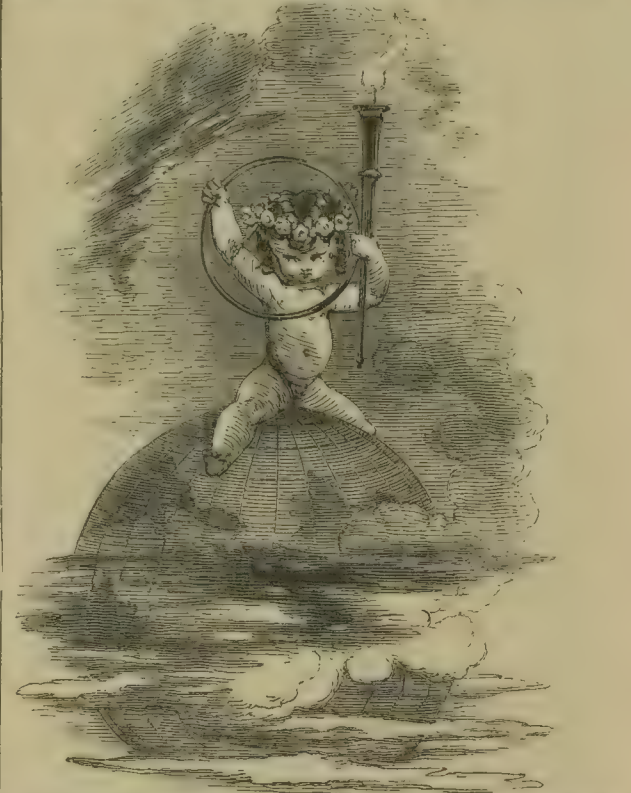
### A PAPER FOR ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

By W. B. JERROLD.

#### THE WAYS OF COURTSHIP.

"Alas! and is domestic strife—  
That sorest ill of human life—  
A plague so little to be feared,  
As to be wantonly incurred?"

We most of us know what Courtship is, and so can better judge what it ought to be. With Courtship, society connects, as a matter of course, an endless string of sentimental wanderings and flagrant work. Man, when Courtship, seems to be serving a most taxing and labyrinthine apprenticeship, with an employer, who is, in due time, to be superseded in command by the late apprentice. Where is the man who would not, with pleasure, day after day, and night after night, escort his mistress to balls, theatres, routs, &c. &c.? And where the woman, who would, for a moment, scruple to drag the blinded puppet after her, to do all the fal-lal work required, when out shopping, or in the ball-room? This, really and truly, appears to be the sum total of Courtship.



It is astonishing, too, to notice the many victims who, wide awake, fall into the trap. The women, with a multitude of examples before them—with a certain knowledge of the approaching change—willingly, resignedly, find that change theirs. They see the mistake of a near and dear friend—"an unfortunate match;" and yet, trusting souls, they think themselves safe. He is a different sort of man—so kind—so very attentive. Or, if suspicion lurk about them for a while, they can't entertain it long; he makes another offer—another vow of love—calls the cherished one a little Venus—and she—poor weak heart, with a sort of it-can't-be-helped resignation—becomes a wife, and adds another to the list of those devoted creatures who hear the morning clock strike three, twice a week, with each time a firm determination of "not putting up with it."

It may not prove uninteresting or useless to consider for a moment the circumstances which may have made one of the aforesaid devoted creatures the victim of a great mistake. We will call our heroine Miss Smith. With a peculiar and earnest wish not to be considered personal, we do so—or, if anybody will find in herself the original Miss Smith, with a bland and courteous smile, we can confidently assure her, that the lady who sat for the portrait was a next-door Smith. Or, if, unluckily, there should not be a Smith next door, the door after that is a safe reference. Well, having christened our heroine, proceed we to the same task with our hero: we have decided upon the sentimental cognomen Jones—and type shall be his godfather. We are not going, be it well understood, to work out here an elaborate plot, and so give an unearthly and impossible mystery to a plain and everyday occurrence: it would be like putting bad varnish on a good picture—it may look the better to uneducated and superficial observers, but, to the learned and attentive, the bad dressing will be an eyesore. To begin with then:

Miss Clementina Smith and Mr. Milkwhite Jones have met. They first saw each other at a friend's house—at a ball; and, as Milkwhite waltzed with the lovely Clementina, he felt that his sweet partner must extend the term of agreement, and become his for life. Poor fellow! Worse-fated Smith! Each evolution but strengthened the determination. And then Clementina! Who shall attempt to paint her—who be rash enough to vulgarise with ink the Smithian charms? She laughed and talked—talked and laughed: each word, each smile, driving sense from the brain of Jones. Mamma, with a brace of daughters to marry—grandpapas, with grand dittos, also ripe for matrimony—uncles, with orphan and ugly nieces—all chuckled simultaneously at the perfect conquest. Said we that all looked smilingly upon the lovers? Apology is due, then, to a black-satin and jewel-bedecked group in a further corner of the apartment. They, poor souls, looked like sour milk upon the interesting scene. Not out of envy—for they all had many offers in their time—yet, strange to say, not one had been accepted. No! They had, for twenty years, looked with scorn upon the male of mankind—had withered, with a frown, the more presumptuous of the sex. Some whispered that the art of frowning had, by them, been learned so early, and had been so zealously cherished, so often practised, that, at five-and-twenty (some fifteen years ago) the accomplishment sat upon their brows, unmistakeable evidence of the further attractions within. Leaving the reader to decipher the feelings of the single bosoms, whose cherished faculty was frowning, be it at once declared, that in the minds of all those present at the eventful scene above depicted, a Smith had become a Jones!

The next morning following the ball beheld the postman standing at the door of John Smith, Esq. The said man of letters grinned knowingly as the door opened; he handed a note to the maid, and she smiled also, covered her greasy fingers with an apron, and, with all the delicacy she could muster, took the missive (gilded and perfumed) between her thumb and forefinger; she again grinned a responsive grin to the grinning postman, and closed the door.

The evening of the same day gave birth to a somewhat similar scene without the gate of Primrose Lodge, the town-and-country house rented by the senior Milkwhite Jones. A boy, dressed in nethers and jacket to match, of that colour which comes under the peculiar denomination of pepper-and-salt, responded to the summons of the postman. The opened gate discovered the page of the Jones' establishment in his second best; which, as a facetious guest once remarked, time had despoiled of the salt, substituting the very best black pepper. Leaning his back against one post of the gate, and sliding his feet so as to prop himself steadily across the threshold, the liveried juvenile surveyed the little figure of her Majesty's deputy with complacency, and, may be, impudence. "Well, Walker, what's for us now. Master's coming it rather strong in this railway dodge, isn't he?" said the youngster. The postman smiled, but said not a word. "What ha' yer got there, wrapt up in that out-and-out manner? Shares ain't so valuable as all that." "No," responded the postman; "nor them specs don't find such envelopes as this!" and the little man held forth a lace-paper letter. "I call that coming it strong, if you like." "My eyes! it just is," said the urchin, as he closely examined the paper: "it just is," he again repeated, as he discovered a flowered wafer. "Stay a minute, Walker; what's this here on the wafer?" "A wafer, to be sure, yer little mole; can't yer see that?" retorted the letter-carrier, as he rang the next-door bell. "Little! little!" shouted the boy, touched at the contemptuous allusion to his size. "Come, you ain't so big neither, my fine feller; so don't you talk." Satisfied with this rebuke, the small domestic closed the gate, and went to deliver the fragrant letter to Milkwhite Junior, for to that gentleman it was addressed.

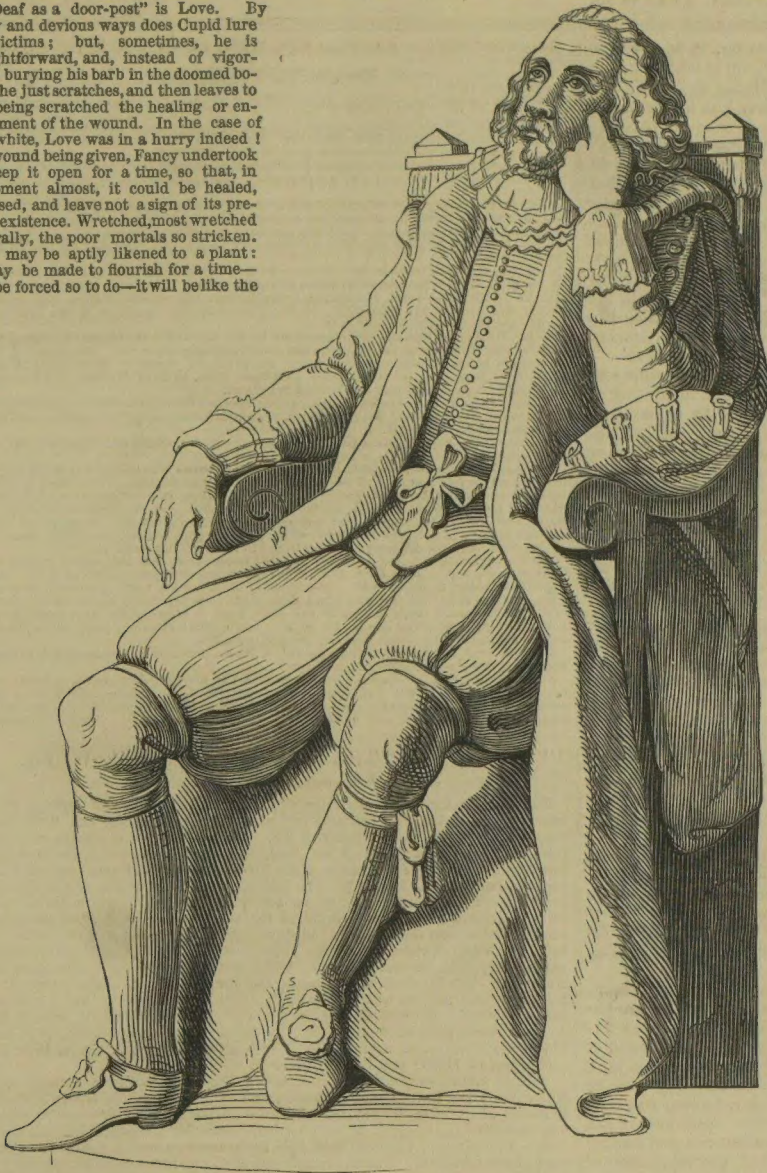
Some half hour after the holding of the above refined conversation, the junior Milkwhite issued from his father's halls, evidently in high spirits. Twenty minutes of the intervening time might be traced in the whiskers and cravat of the devoted young gentleman; and yet he did not blush—did not, as he ought to have done, look as bright a vermilion as the blooming scarlet-runner—seeing the awful waste he had made of those twelve hundred seconds. He thought of the captivating Clementina; the wiles and smiles of that lovely female; the beauty of her writing; the exquisite sensibility of her heart. Her heart! How much knew he of the light and bounding thing! How could he tell, with such small experience, whether the soft and glowing substance which said it clung to him, would not, like Indian rubber, upon the slightest check, bound back and cling again elsewhere; find in its second clinging a like repulsion, only a weaker one; till, poor toy! worn out, each rebound being slighter than the one before it, the shattered, forgotten, wayward bauble, might, friendless and alone, grow dead. Such the coquette's heart—such often her fate.



OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, CHANCERY LANE.



"Deaf as a door-post" is Love. By many and devious ways does Cupid lure his victims; but, sometimes, he is straightforward, and, instead of vigorously burying his barb in the doomed bosom, he just scratches, and then leaves to the being scratched the healing or enlargement of the wound. In the case of Milkwhite, Love was in a hurry indeed! The wound being given, Fancy undertook to keep it open for a time, so that, in a moment almost, it could be healed, cleansed, and leave not a sign of its previous existence. Wretched, most wretched generally, the poor mortals so stricken. Love may be aptly likened to a plant: it may be made to flourish for a time—may be forced so to do—it will belike the



STATUE OF LORD BACON, BY WEEKES.

plant taken from its native soil and air, and reared with zeal and tenderness in a heated chamber. The plant waxes exceedingly; shoots forth from every branch a dozen others, and becomes one mass of fragrant flowers. It does thus much; the slightest blast blows on it and it dies. Such, too, the death of love, reared on other than its own proper sustenance, which is merit. Turn we from the vegetation slain by the blast to look upon that whose only warmth is the sun. See the hardy thing bend before, and gather strength from, the very element that has slain one of its ill-used family. It gives forth a goodly array of blossom; it puts forth branches, too—thick and well-formed limbs; and, husbanding its resources, withstands the withering frosts and sweeping hurricanes of later days. And so it blooms again and again; and, when natural decay overcomes it, still the seeds which it has scattered in early years, bloom around it, a comfort and an evidence of its past beauties. Such is the natural tendency of love.

As has been observed, Milkwhite, smiling as well as a tight cravat would allow him, emerged from Primrose Lodge. At the gate was met by an acquaintance, seemingly about his own age. And to such seeming the total absence of ceremony between the two friends gave strength. Disparity of years, as well as disparity of station, demands, whether with reason or not let others determine, at least some ceremony. Equality on all points can alone know the happy instruction of unreserved and plain intercourse. Marked by such universal equality were the few words that now passed between the friends. They were both at the ball of which mention has been made. The friend chuckled when he perceived the desperate hurry Milkwhite was in: he whispered something to the devoted youth, who, becoming a little, a very little, more ruddy, answered, "All right." A hearty shake of the hand put a *finis* to the meeting.

The reader shall not be wearied with a repetition of that "dearest," given with an emphasis, a copy-book full of lines (blue ones too) could but ill convey—that "lovely creature," repeated a dozen times as often as the clock strikes—those enchanting duets, when the lovely one's razor-edged voice screams about a lock of hair, to the flat—and very flat grumbling of the gentlemen about another lock of the same substance. Or, happy days! the young lady is asked *once* to play—



SCENE FROM "THE OLD SCHOOL," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE

somebody is sure she can play the overture to, and some of the music of, "Semiramide." "To be sure she can," stammers the mamma; and what's more, the young lady (obliging creature!) does. And now for the enamoured gentleman. Up, sir! turn over the leaves. The lady will have finished in an hour and a half, and will wonder "what in goodness has made you so tired!" The lady is going for a walk down Regent-street, Bond-street, Piccadilly, Burlington Arcade, and then, "just a turn in the park." Wouldn't you be ashamed to let her go alone? "Must attend to business—important business." You ought to be ashamed of yourself. "Can't the walk be put off?" How dare you ask such a thing? No, sir; you must go—must put off ugly business—never mind the inconvenience—and do the fal-lal work—the price of your bride. In short, the second moon after the first meeting of Milkwhite and Clementina was their honeymoon.

They have been married four months. Mrs. W. Jones, jun., can go out alone—because she must; she can play the piano, without a gentleman standing for an hour and a half to turn over the leaves because she must; she can be contented—and only because she must be so. The gentleman does not ill-treat her; that is to say, he does not beat her, and she does not find his absence irksome. The love which used the superlative, *now* finds the positive shorter and more convenient; dearest, dear. In fact, they don't hate each other—but do they love? Has the forced passion sustained the blast? Can love—the holy, pure passion which God recognises as such, find a strong and lasting sanctuary in a few short weeks? Must not a passion, so sanctified, be tested—rigorously tested—before two beings take upon themselves the happiness of another; cheating the one they choose, if other feeling than love promote that choice, and blessing it, if its merit—its goodness—has alone pointed it out as a fit companion?

#### STATUE OF BACON, BY WEEKES.

Among the many glorious names of which Trinity College, Cambridge, can boast, Bacon stands, perhaps, first and foremost. He was entered there a student, as is well known, in the year 1573; and in 1845, almost three hundred years afterwards, a suitable memento of his connection with the College has been erected, in the shape of a Statue—the munificent gift of Dr. Whewell, its present Master. The general arrangement of the figure, of which our Engraving of this week gives a representation, has been taken, by the express desire of the donor, from the old monumental effigy in St. Michael's Church, St. Alban's; but the sculptor (Mr. Weekes) has, by a judicious removal of the hat from the brow, some alteration in the limbs, both as to their form and position, and the introduction of greater freedom in the drapery, managed to entirely remove the quaint absurdities of the old work, and change it from a crude production, into an elegant and most impressive work of art. It stands in the Chapel with Roubilliac's Statue of Newton—another of the celebrated *élèves* of the College, and forms in every respect a worthy companion to it. Two such names could scarcely be found conjoined anywhere but there. An advantage is, in our opinion, gained by assimilating the Statue to the one at St. Alban's; for, though it may in some respects have cramped the ideas of the artist, the similarity will be recognised, and it will serve to connect them in the minds of posterity, as memorials of one and the same person, independently of any assistance from the inscription.

It may be worthy of remark that, while, up to the present moment, Government has done nothing to mark its respect for this great man, two persons, belonging to different ages, influenced by no other impulse than their love and admiration for his genius, have erected statues to his memory. The former one, at St. Alban's, was executed at the expense of Sir Thomas Meantys, Lord Bacon's secretary; and the present one owes its existence, as we have before said, to the generosity of Dr. Whewell, the present Master of Trinity. But so it always is, and has been, in this country; the *vis inertiae* of Government in such matters is compensated by the energy and public spirit of individuals. This stain upon the character of our rulers will, however, in some measure, be removed when the proposed statues for the new Houses of Parliament shall have been completed. It is needless to say that Bacon is included in the list published by the Royal Commissioners.

#### HAYMARKET THEATRE.

In speaking of the comedy of "The Old School" produced at this house last week, we remarked that although it was not altogether a very entertaining piece, yet that there were two scenes in it sufficiently excellent to redeem the others which were less effective. One of these was that in which *Louis* (Mr. W. Farren) challenges *Choiseul* (Mr. Brindal), and fights with him, finally disarming him, after the most punctilious observance of etiquette in seeing that no advantage was taken on his (*Louis's*) part.

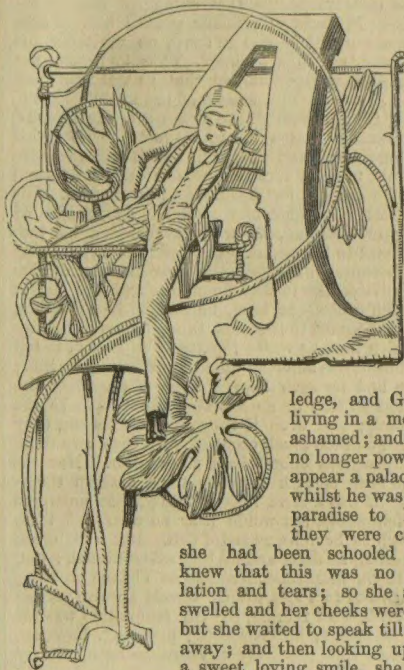
The other is that in which *Louis* endeavours to instruct the *Duchess of Bloomsbury* (Mrs. W. Clifford) in the art and mystery of the waltz—a dance just then becoming known in England. The horror of the lady when she learns that the gentleman is to put his arm actually round her waist, and without any remonstrance on her part, is most amusing.

In each of these scenes the acting of Mr. Farren, as the representative of the "Old School," was admirable. We select one for an illustration.

## GERALD GAGE; OR, THE SECRET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SUSAN HOPLEY," ETC.

(Continued from page 102.)



VAST proportion of young women would have been tempted to weep at this rending of the veil; and indeed, there was cause enough; for certain it is, that like the old story of the egg upon the wall, no human power could ever repair the damage, or replace the young couple exactly where they were before this outbreak. The charm was broken for ever. They had eaten of the tree of know-

ledge, and Gerald saw that he was living in a mean lodging, and he was ashamed; and Emily saw that she had no longer power to make the lodging appear a palace to her lover, which, whilst he was happy, had appeared a paradise to her, and she felt that they were cast out of Eden. But she had been schooled in adversity. She knew that this was no occasion for expostulation and tears; so she shed none. Her heart swelled and her cheeks were for a moment suffused, but she waited to speak till the passion had passed away; and then looking up from her work, with a sweet loving smile, she said, "This is merely a little fever, dear Gerald, that you have caught by sitting near your fine friends. They've infected you with the love of grandeur. It's very natural. I dare say I should be just the same if I had been with you. But it will go off again. Fortunately, one's happiness does not depend on such matters, as I'm sure we've both felt for the last two months; and although one may occasionally have little fits of this sort, they don't last—we soon cease to pine for things that are beyond our reach. Haven't you always found it so?"

"I don't know," said Gerald, with less irritation than he had spoken before—for Emily's judicious forbearance had sprinkled cool patience on his passion: "I'm sure I have always pined to be rich, which is a desire as likely to be gratified as a child's that cries for the moon—unless, indeed, that old fellow would cut. I really think poverty's more stinging when one has such a thing as that in prospect, than if one had no hopes of ever being better off. One would make up one's mind to it then; but the possibility of such a change keeps one in a constant state of restlessness. I wish to my soul I had the fortune, or that I'd never heard of it!"

"I wish you had not, with all my heart," said Emily. "But as that is past wishing for, believe me the next best thing you can do is to forget it, and endeavour to act as if you never had."

But, alas! Gerald could not forget it. The memory that had slept for a time, rocked by Love's zephyrs; the passions, that had been fanned into forgetfulness by his balmy wings; the pride, the impetuosity, the ambition, that had been soothed into stillness by his soft-toned melodies—were awake and abroad again. The last two months seemed a tame dream; the small lodging and the dull street became insupportable; the japanned tea-board and the scanty table-cloth disgustingly mean; and even Emily's pink gingham gown, in which he had often thought she looked so pretty, seemed only fit for her maid. But what was to be done? The commission, even had it been attainable, would not mend the matter; and the curacy, which was attainable, seemed, if possible, less desirable. The former, certainly, if he remained single, might have been a measure; and, as the thought struck him, the profane wish crossed him that he



had not engaged himself. What was he to do with his few hundred pounds, and a wife? Where could he go? How advance himself? Poverty is a prison; it shuts a man in, he can neither move to the right nor to the left for it—that is, where discontent and pride dwell with it. Indomitable industry, or the strong energy of genius, may burst the bonds, and set the prisoner free; but Gerald had neither. He was not without ability, but he wanted purpose and perseverance to make use of it; besides, his thoughts were set upon the golden harvest that awaited him—the harvest which another had sown, and which he was to reap, he could not tell how soon; and all the ordinary methods of attaining wealth appeared to him slow, tedious, uncertain, and, in short, insufferable. Trade of any sort he could not condescend to; and studying for any profession was out of the question; nay, his mind was a great deal too unsettled to think of it: and yet Mr. Livingstone persisted in not dying. Gerald thought he should like to see him, and felt a mind to go to London, if only for the purpose of ascertaining what symptoms of decay he could discover about him. Here was an idea—an object—a something to do; and the fancy took possession of him more and more. In fine, he resolved to do it; the advantages were many—movement, variety, the possibility of something happening—for he was in that state in which people are apt to think the sky will fall, or something not less miraculous occur, to relieve them from difficulties they cannot make up their minds to put their own shoulders to—and, not least, was the advantage of getting away from Emily. Not that he had ceased to love her; but she had no communion with his present thoughts and feelings, and was therefore no longer a companion to him: so he told her that he had determined to go to London to see if he could not get a situation, or something to do, that might support them till the old gentleman dropt off. Emily sighed over the delusion and the weakness; but Gerald's self-will and impetuosity were not things to be argued down by common sense, and, like a wise woman, she submitted to what she knew she could not amend. Vane and Willoughby expressed great satisfaction at hearing he was going to London; and Madame de Violane offered



him a seat in her carriage. So he went to London in a barouche, with four horses, seated beside one of the most beautiful and fashionable women of the last season. It seemed a foretaste of the joys that awaited him hereafter; and, forgetting the embarrassments that entangled him, he became joyous and agreeable. Madame de Violine pressed him to take up his residence at her house whilst he was in town, an invitation too pleasant, as well as too convenient, to be declined. Thus, he became her guest, and as she took care to whisper abroad that he was heir to an immense fortune, he had no reason to complain of the world's want of civility. He was suddenly initiated into all the pleasures of the fashionable life of London, and found it thoroughly to his taste; in short, his present position had but one fault, and that was, that it had no secure foundation—it was not built upon a rock, but upon a quicksand—and there was not a day that he did not feel it shaking beneath him. His money melted, too, with rather an unseemly rapidity; for though he paid nothing for lodging or boarding, he was, nevertheless, led into expenses very disproportionate to his means. He could not dress worse than his associates; nor dispense with a horse and groom; nor decline paying his share of expensive parties to Richmond; nor refuse to play at cards and billiards for high stakes—at least, he thought he could not, which, in its consequences, amounted to the same thing. Thus sped away three months; during which time he wrote repeatedly to Emily, to tell her that he hoped the friends he was amongst would do something for him; but this was not true, he had no such hope. Even if they had the means—and it is not always so easy to do something for people as the lookers for something believe; but, even if they had the means, they were much too thoughtless, and too much occupied with their own daily amusements, to make any serious effort about the matter. Nor was their friendship for Gerald deep enough to make them concern themselves about his interests. It was a mere holiday liking, that answered all the purposes of gay fellowship, but would bear no wear and tear; and he had sagacity enough to be quite aware of this. But what could he do? This was the question he daily and nightly asked himself; but, alas! no answer came. In the meantime, Madame de Violine broke up her establishment, and returned to Paris, giving Gerald a warm invitation to accompany her. At first he refused, but the temptation was too great, and, after some hesitation, he consented; resolving, however, only to stay three weeks, and then positively to return to Bath, and try once more to read and prepare himself for orders.

Whilst these events were happening, Emily kept on her even way, practising the most rigid economy, and supporting herself, as far as she was able, by her needle; though Gerald had left her fifty pounds, and in all his letters urged to apply to him if she wanted more. But she knew that he would have quite enough to do with his money, and she carefully avoided every expense that could tend to render the application necessary. Although she supposed that he believed what he asserted with respect to his expectations from his friends, she had herself little hope of their realisation, and she acted as if no such promises had ever been made; most wisely—for a promise is like money; it should never be anticipated, never be spent beforehand, or be counted on till it is safe in hand. Notwithstanding all his faults, she loved Gerald dearly, and she believed that, in spite of them, he loved her too. He had shown it when he thought he was about to lose her; and, in the first blush of his great fortunes, it had superseded all other considerations. After this, could she doubt him, because his ambition and the impetuosity of his nature unfitted him for a life of dull obscurity? That this was so, was, doubtless, in their circumstances, a serious misfortune: but these are faults of character that do not cure affection. In Gerald they were inherent, and to quarrel with them was to quarrel with himself; she must take him for better and worse, or reject him altogether; and, being just twenty, and in love, it is easy to desecrate which counsel must prevail. So, she held fast to her faith, trusting that time would modify, if not cure, the faults of youth, and that, when once convinced of the folly of relying on hopes that might never be realised, common-sense and necessity would combine to make him do something for himself.

#### CHAPTER VII.

"Lauk!" cried Mrs. Spike, as she looked out of one of the windows of Maurice's Hotel, in the Rue St. Honoré into the court below, "there he is again, I declare!"

"Who?" said her mistress, half rising from the sofa, where, tired with her morning's sight-seeing, she had stretched herself for a little repose before dinner.

"The young gentleman that I was speaking of, that's to have the great fortune," replied Spike.

"Where is he? which is he?" inquired Mrs. Graves, starting up suddenly and approaching the window.

"He's just come into the hotel," answered Spike. "Perhaps he's going to dine at the table d'hôte."

"I wish I'd seen him," said Mrs. Graves. "What sort of looking man is he?"

"As handsome a young gentleman as you'd wish to see," answered Spike. "I don't know as ever I see a handsome. He's got beautiful dark whiskers, and teeth as white as fish bones."

"Where's Miss Graves?" inquired the lady. "Is she dressed?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered the lady's maid; for, by "a fortuitous concatenation of circumstances," the *ci-devant* Jenny had been elevated into that distinguished position, from which she remorselessly inflicted upon other unfortunate Jennys the scorn she had herself formerly so much resented—"I have just finished her. She's got on her blue muslin."

"Ah!" replied Mrs. Graves, "she looks much better in white. Go and tell her, Spike, that I wish her to wear white to-day." But the entrance of the young lady herself superseded the necessity of this embassy.

Miss Graves was evidently a young lady made up for sale; her waist was contracted to the smallest span; she was dressed in the height of the fashion; she held her head very high, and her gait was something between a wriggle and a twist, which arose partly from tight stays, and partly from the perpetual consciousness of herself and her figure, which she had been persuaded was very fine, and she believed every eye was fixed upon her when she moved. She was insipidly fair, with very light hair, and white eyelashes; her features were heavy, and her face destitute of expression; but on the credit of this exceeding fairness she set up for a beauty, and her mother was satisfied that she was one. Of course, she was extremely accomplished, doing a little of everything, without having the slightest genius, taste, or feeling for anything.

"Rolinda," said Mrs. Graves, "I wish you had worn your white crape or your pink gros-de-Naples to day, you look so much better in them than in this blue muslin."

"La, mamma!" replied Rolinda, "they are a great deal too good to wear at a table d'hôte, where one never meets anybody worth looking at."

"Yes, my love, but you may meet somebody you know. I wonder if there would be time to change your dress before dinner. What o'clock is it, Spike?"

"It just wants five minutes, ma'am," answered Spike.

"Oh, no, mamma," replied Rolinda, "it will make me so red. You know if I have to dress in a hurry, I am sure to get flushed; and then the dining-room is so hot, and there's such a fume from the dishes, that if I go down heated, I shall get crimson. It's all I can do to keep my complexion down there of a day, by drinking cold water and eating ice."

"Well, then, it's better not," replied Mrs. Graves; "but it's provoking, too, that you should have just fixed on to-day to wear that nasty blue muslin."

"Why, mamma, I don't think I look bad in it," said the young lady, surveying herself in the glass, with some anxiety; "do you, Spike?"

"Lauk, Miss, no," answered Spike; "it's just your mamma's idea; I never see you look better, to my mind."

"Who is it, mamma?" enquired Rolinda, who had no difficulty in rightly interpreting her mother's anxiety.

"Oh, nobody particular," replied Mrs. Graves, with assumed indifference. "Just go to my bed-room, Spike, and see if you can find my vinaigrette. (Exit Spike.) I'll tell you who it is, Rolinda: it is the young man Spike said she saw this morning; he that is to have your uncle Livingstone's fortune; he is just come into the hotel, and I have no doubt he's going to dine at the public table."

"Did you see him?" enquired Rolinda.

"No; I did not," replied Mrs. Graves; "it's a pity your papa's away, for he could have easily claimed acquaintance, and introduced us; but, however, we shall easily recognise him from Spike's description. He is tall and handsome, with dark whiskers and fine teeth."

"He can't guess that we've heard anything about his prospects, at any rate," observed Rolinda.

"Certainly not," answered the mother; "and so far, it is, perhaps, as well that your papa is away to-day; because, if you should be struck with each other, there can be no suspicion of any ulterior motives."

"I wonder if it is certain Mr. Livingstone will leave him his fortune!" said Rolinda.

"Your papa thinks there is no doubt of it, from what he has heard," answered Mrs. Graves; "and, though I am the last person in the world to wish a child of mine to make a marriage of interest, I must say, that nobody has so good a right to this fortune as yourself. If your uncle wasn't a brute he'd have left it to his own nephew, instead of squandering it all on a stranger, and then it would have been yours, without being obliged to any husband at all."

Here Spike put in her head to say that the dinner-bell had done ringing; and the ladies having taken a last glance at themselves in the mirror, they proceeded down stairs—Mrs. Graves giving her own cheeks a little rub by the way, in order to bring the blood into them, having observed that she looked somewhat pale after her morning's fatigue.

The dinner-hour was always a dull time with Spike. The male servants, both of the house and of the lodgers, were engaged in waiting at table; and, unless she was lucky enough to fall in with some stray English lady's-maid, who was as much abroad as herself, she had nothing in the world to kill the time, but looking out of the window, or trying on her mistress's things before the looking-glass. She was so entirely absorbed in this last occupation, on the day in question, that she had scarcely time to take Miss Graves's last new bonnet off her head, before the ladies entered the room, clearly in a state of less pleasing excitement than they had left it. Gerald had dined there, and had actually sat opposite to Rolinda, but he had taken no notice of her whatever—an insensibility which Mrs. Graves attributed wholly to the sinister influence of the blue muslin, and Rolinda to his own stupidity; for she had remarked that he was extremely absent, and appeared much more engrossed with his own thoughts than with the company he was in. She was quite right—and well he might be; for since he arrived in Paris, he had been initiated into some of the mysteries of the Palais Royal; and having persuaded himself that by adhering strictly to a certain system, he might win a great deal of money, and could only lose very little, he, somehow or other, in the course of verifying the experiment, had contrived to lose pretty nearly all he had; and what step to take next he was quite at a loss to determine. Another cast of the die might certainly bring it all back again: should he try it, or should he forswear play for ever? But, even if he did, what was he to do? Which way could he turn himself? Here he was initiated into the most fashionable society of London and Paris, *fêted*, and caressed, and looked upon as a millionaire in expectation, if not in actual possession; and many even thought that he was in possession—so far had report diverged from the truth—and he had scarcely five pounds in his pocket; nor did he know where to get more when that was gone. It would need more powerful charms than Rolinda's to charm a man out of the recollection of such an embarrassment.

The Graves family were not much better off; and, as nothing is more irritating to the temper than continual disappointment, nor more depressing to the spirits, than the sickness of hope deferred; and as the lives of the mother and daughter were passed in a constant succession of such vexations, no wonder that they vented their mortification on each other, and were constantly quarrelling. Theirs was certainly a more than commonly painful case of fortune hunting. Mr. Graves was Mr. Livingstone's nephew and heir-at-law. During the residence of the former in India, he was known to be amassing a large fortune, and having been the victim of an early disappointment, he had the reputation of being a determined *célibataire*. The consequence was, that Mr. Graves looked upon the large fortune as his own, and the world in general being of the same opinion, he enjoyed, in anticipation, many of the advantages or disadvantages, as the case may be, of the persuasion. Tradesmen gave him credit; he procured access into much better, at least higher, society than he could otherwise have aspired to; and he married a woman of quality with a fortune of ten thousand pounds, and on this ten thousand pounds and the reputation of the great fortune that he was some day to inherit, he had, by one contrivance and another, managed to live luxuriantly ever since. It is true it had long been all spent, but that did not signify—he lived on it still; he was a wonderful manoeuvrer, always talked very big, and never remained more than nine months in one place.

(To be continued.)

#### SCOTLAND.

**SELKIRKSHIRE ELECTION.**—The nomination of candidates for the county of Selkirk took place at Selkirk on Friday (last week). Two candidates were in the field—Mr. Murray, jun., of Philiphaugh, in the free-trade interest, and Mr. Elliott Lockhart, of Borthwickbrae, who may be termed as a moderate protectionist. The candidates having been proposed and seconded, addressed the meeting; Mr. Lockhart was much interrupted. To some questions put to the latter by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, he replied that he considered Sir R. Peel's measure as going too far. At the close of the speaking, Mr. Sheriff Dundas, without taking a show of hands, inquired if a poll was demanded, when an affirmative answer was given in behalf of Mr. Lockhart, and the polling was thereupon appointed in the usual manner. This course gave great dissatisfaction among Mr. Murray's friends, who protested. After the Sheriff had retired, the Hon. Mr. Elliott asked for a show of hands, which was, of course, very much in favour of Mr. Murray. Mr. Murray subsequently declined going to the poll, being unwilling, it is supposed, to undergo the expense, with a prospect of a general election at hand. Mr. Lockhart has, therefore, been declared duly elected.

**POTATO RIOTS AT INVERNESS.**—On Wednesday, the 4th instant, an attempt was made to ship some potatoes from Thorn Rush pier, Inverness, which was successfully opposed by the population of the town, and the navigators in its neighbourhood, in spite of the police magistrates and the military. On Thursday evening the navigators marched in from the canal, and, being joined by the town mob, smashed windows, attempted to set fire to the Provost's distillery; and the military, after a brush, succeeded in capturing about twenty rioters, when the mob dispersed. On Friday a fresh attempt was made to ship the potatoes. The mob took up a very strong position close to the place of shipment, and, whenever the attempt was made to ship the potatoes, the shippers were obliged to fly. The soldiers were sent for, but, before they arrived, one cart and its potatoes were sent into the river. The military shipped another, and so the affair ended for the present.—The following is an extract of a letter from Inverness, dated the 8th Feb.:—"We are at present in a state of siege, and our town under martial law, in consequence of severe potato riots. Several houses have been attacked, and windows broken. Several persons have been wounded from stones, and a few with the bayonet, but no shots have been fired, and, up to now, no lives lost. Although things, at present, wear a pacific aspect, it is by no means certain that, after the sacramental week now terminated, the disturbances will not be resumed."—There has also been a potato riot at Nairn, and at Campbeltown, Inver-gordon, &c. Indeed, it appears that no potatoes can be shipped without a military escort.

**THE TRIAL OF CAPT. JOHNSTONE.**—In a portion of our impression last week, we were unable to give the verdict in this case. The Jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SUNDERLAND.**—On Friday morning (last week) about six o'clock a fire broke out in the extensive paper manufactory belonging to Messrs Hutton, Fletcher, and Co., situated at Deptford, within the borough of Sunderland. The whole of the property, said to be worth from £6000 to £8000, was, in an hour or two, destroyed.

#### THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).**—Although the arrivals of English wheat for our market during the present week have been somewhat on the increase, the show of samples to-day was by no means large; still, however, the demand for that article was very dull, at barely, but at nothing quotable beneath, Monday's prices. The imports of foreign wheat have been, however, limited. Selected parcels, free of duty, were held at very high rates; but parcels under bond were almost nominal in value. The barley trade was in a very depressed state, at, in some instances, a further decline in prices of 1s per quarter. The malt trade was again very dull, and the secondary parcels were selling on somewhat easier terms. Quarters were exceedingly heavy, at the late depression. Beans, peas, and flour a mere drop.

**ARRIVALS.**—English: wheat, 5380; barley, 6070; oats, 6730 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 4160. Foreign: wheat, 4340; barley, 1130; oats, 460. Flour, 3570 sacks; malt, 6150 quarters.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 49s to 50s; ditto, white, 50s to 51s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 51s to 52s; ditto, white, 52s to 53s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling, 25s to 26s; malted, 32s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s to 56s; brown ditto, 49s to 52s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feeds oats, 23s to 25s; potato ditto, 28s to 30s; Youghal and Cork, black, 23s to 24s; ditto, white, 25s to 27s; tick beans, new, 31s to 33s; ditto, old, 30s to 32s; grey peas, 32s to 34s; mangel, 35s to 37s; white, 38s to 40s; boilers, 41s to 45s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 52s; Suffolk, 32s to 41s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 39s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, — to —; Dantzic, red, 32s to 35s; white, 34s to 38s. In Bond.—Barley, 26s to 28s; oats, brew, 24s to 26s; ditto, feed, 19s to 22s; beans, 42s to 45s; peas, 46s to 50s per quarter. Flour, American, 30s to 32s; Baltic, — to —, per barrel.

**The Seed Market.**—There has been a fair demand for linseed cakes, at full prices; but all other seeds are very dull; linseed and rape cakes, however, are the tower.

**Livestock.**—English, including, 54s to 56s; Cattle, crushing, 45s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 51s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Corned beef, 11s to 14s per cwt. Broth Mustard-seed, 10s to 12s; white ditto, 9s to 11s. Tares, 7s to 8s 3d per bushel. English Rapeseed, 22s to 23s, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, £11 5s to £12 0s; ditto, foreign, £9 0s to £9 5s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 15s to £6 0s per ton. Canary, 60s to 51s, per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s; white, 60s to 65s, per cwt. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 70s, per cwt.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 8½d to 9d; of household ditto, 6½d to 8½d per 4½ loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 54s 3d; barley, 30s 10d; oats, 21s 7d; rye, 34s 2d; beans, 35s 9d; peas, 35s 6d.

**The Six Weeks' Average.**—Wheat, 55s 4d; barley, 31s 7d; oats, 21s 11d; rye, 34s 4d; beans, 36s 5d; peas, 37s 6d.

**Duties on Foreign Corn.**—Wheat, 17s 0d; barley, 7s 0d; oats, 6s 0d; rye, 8s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 5s 6d.

At the private contract market, exceedingly little business has been transacted this week, yet prices have ruled about stationary. The public sales have gone off heavily, at unaltered figures. The deliveries continue good, with limited imports.

**Sugar.**—West India as well as Bengal and Mauritius sugars have sold freely, at late rates; but foreign parcels have met a very dull inquiry. Refined goods steady, at 6½s for standard sugars.

**Coffee.**—The supply of most kinds of coffee on offer in the private contract market is small, nevertheless the demand for all descriptions is inactive, at barely stationary prices.

**Rice.**—Bengal is steady, but other kinds command very little attention.

**Oil.**—Lined is in good request at an advance of 6d per cwt. In other oils, rather more business is doing.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, £3 5s to £4 8s; clover ditto, £4 5s to £5 8s; oat straw, £1 10s to £1 12s; wheat straw, £1 12s to £1 14s per load.

**Coal (Friday).**—Adair's, 14s; North Percy Hartley, 15s; Smith's Ponton, 13s; Wylam, 15s 6d; Gosforth, 15s 3d; Eden Main, 15s 6d; Hetton, 17s 6d; Lambton, 16s 9d; Pemberton, 15s 6d; and Sidney's Hartley, 16s per ton.

**Hops (Friday).**—Although the transactions in all kinds of hops during the present week have been no means extensive, prices are pretty generally supported. The supply of hops in pockets is small. Sussex pockets, £6 10s to £7 5s; Walsall of Kent ditto, £6 5s to £7 5s; Mid Kent ditto, £7 5s to £9 5s; East Kent ditto, £9 5s to £10 10s; Mid Kent bage, £7 5s to £8 3s; East Kent ditto, £8 0s to £9 5s per cwt.

**Wool.**—Owing to the large approaching public sales, which will commence on the 16th inst., and at which will be offered 20,000 packages, very little is doing by private contract, and prices are with difficulty supported.

**Potatoes.**—The best parcels of potatoes are selling steadily, at 100s to 120s per ton, but other kinds are very dull.

**Smithfield (Friday).**—Notwithstanding the supply of beasts here to-day was small, we have to report a very dull inquiry for beef, at barely Monday's quotations. The number of foreign beasts amounted to 213, and of foreign sheep to 190, chiefly in good condition. With sheep from our own districts, we were again scantily supplied; yet the demand for them was heavy, and previous rates were with difficulty supported. Calves were in moderate supply and dull inquiry, at a decline in value of 4d per 8 lbs. In pigs, comparatively little was doing, at late rates. Milch cows were selling at from £16 10s to £18 15s each.

Per 8 lbs, to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 2s 0d to 2s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; second quality ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; prime small ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 8d; neat small porkers, 4s 10d to 5s 2d. Suckling calves, 18s to 31s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Beasts, 583; cows, 143; sheep, 3040; calves, 129; pigs, 310.

**Scotch and Lendhall (Friday).**—Only a limited business was transacted here to-day, and prices were barely supported.

Per 8 lbs, by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 3s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; middling ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; veal, 4s 2d to 5s 4d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 2d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

#### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The pressure for money continues at present, but as the day of payment for the loans due to the Bank of England is now closely approaching, this "tightness" may be in some measure accounted for. A reaction upon the price of Consols has taken place since Saturday last, and, as might be anticipated, the high prices have deterred a large proportion of the directors of railway companies from investing their deposits in Stock. The first effect of the absence of the Chancery broker was felt on Tuesday, when no appearance of purchases on behalf of the railway deposits caused the speculators for the rise to realise upon the late advance, producing a decline upon the day's prices of about ½ to ¾ per cent. This reduction was, notwithstanding the support of the Government broker, who has made his purchases every day this week either in Consols, Reduced, or Long Annuities. The fluctuation in Consols has been between Monday's price of 97½ for Money and 96½, at which they close. The price for Time was on Monday 97½, and is 96½. Exchequer Bills have ranged between Monday's price of 39 to 41 and the last price of 37 to 40 pm. Bank Stock has receded from 208 to 210 to 207½. Reduced closes at 97; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 98½; Long Annuities, 10 11-16; and India Stock, 260.

Foreign investments continue on a scale so limited as hardly to demand record. The news of the Revolution in Mexico, and declaration of the troops of Herrera in favour of Paredes, excited some surprise in the market, but caused scarcely any alteration in the stock, although accompanied by the gratifying intelligence that a remittance of 63,011 dollars had been received by the agents here on behalf of the dividend. This is a larger sum than has been recently remitted; but so little speculation exists in the Foreign Market that no variation resulted from the news. The price on Monday was 31½; on Tuesday, 30½; and at closing, 30½. Columbian improved on Wednesday to 17, and closes nominally at that price. Peruvian remains stationary, at 39. Spanish Three per Cents have fluctuated between 38½ and 38½; the Actives between 28 and 27½, at which price (nominally) they close. Brazilian has scarcely varied a fraction, closing at 83. Portuguese has receded from 60½ to 59½. Venezuela Deferred is 13½. Dutch Four per Cents 94½ to 95½; and Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 60½.

The pastweek has been exceedingly dull in the Share Market, and the approaching account does not lead to improve prices. It was anticipated that the proceedings of the Parliamentary Committees would cause a little animation, but this has not been the case. Eastern Counties have been rather flat since the meeting on Wednesday, and Brightons have exhibited no marked improvement. This may be attributed to the small amount of business doing, which will be readily perceived on referring to the list of closing prices below:—Birmingham and Gloucester, 129; Bristol and Exeter, 90; Ditto New, 13; Caledonian, 14½; Ditto Half Shares, 3½; Ditto Extension, 2½; Chester and Holyhead, 22; Cork and Waterford, 1½; Cornwall, 1½; Cornwall and Central Devon, 12½; Direct Northern, 2½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 6½; Dublin and Galway, 4½; Eastern Counties, 21½; Ditto Perpetual, 5 per Cent. No. 1, ½ pm.; Ditto ditto, No. 2, ½ pm.; Ditto, York Extension, 1½; East Lincolnshire, 2½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 79; Ditto Half Shares, 13½; Ditto New Quarter Shares, 15½; Goole, Doncaster, Sheffield, &c., 1½ pm.; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), Extension, 18½; Great North of England, New, 35; Great Western, 166; Ditto Half Shares, 90; Hull and Selby, 107½; Ditto Quarter Shares, 21½; Ditto Half Shares, 27½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 57; Leicester and Bedford, ½ pm.; Leicester, Tamworth, &c., par; Liverpool and Leeds Direct, 1½; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 3; London and Birmingham, 229; London and Brighton, 68; London and Blackwall, New, 4½; Western, 1½; London and South Western, 80; Ditto New, 24; London and York, 4; Ditto, Half Shares, 2½; Lynn and Ely, 6½; Manchester and Leeds, 135½; Ditto, Fifths, 12½; Manchester and Birmingham, —; Ditto, New Quarter Shares, 9½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1½ pm.; Manchester and Southampton, 2½; Midland, 152; Ditto New, 28; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 45; Ditto New, Branding, 40; Newcastle and Berwick, 22; North British, 25½; Ditto, Half Shares, 74; Ditto, Carlisle Extension, 34; Ditto Dalkeith, 6; North Kent and Direct Dover, 34; North Staffordshire, 4½ pm.; Norwich and Brandon, New, 7; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 15½; Richmond, 15½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3½; Shropshire Union ½ dis.; South Midland, 2½ pm.; South Eastern and Dover, —; Ditto New (iss. at £32), No. 1, 20; Do New (iss. at £20), No. 3, 11½; Ditto New (iss. at £15), No. 4, 3½; Staines and Richmond, 2½; South Wales, 6½; Trent Valley, 22; Trent Valley and Holyhead Junction, 2; Vale of Neath, 3½; Wexford, Waterford, and Valentia, 1½; Welsh Midland, 1½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 3½; York and Carlisle, 2; York and North Midland, —; Ditto Extension, 32; Ditto E. and W. Riding Extension, 10½; Barbadoes, &c.; Bord., Toul., and Certe (Mackenzie), 2½; East Indian, 1½; Great North of France Constituted, 15½; Great Western Bengal, 4; Louvain and Jemeppe, 2; Luxembourg, 2½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 11½; Paris and Orleans, 49½; Rouen and Havre, 29. Joint-Stock Banks: Australasia, 27; Provincial of Ireland, 47½; Union of Australia, 26½. Mines: Real del Monte, Unregistered, 4.

**SATURDAY MORNING.**—There was rather more firmness in Consols yesterday, and prices closed at the improved quotation of 96½ to 97 for money, and 97 sellers for time. The settlement on Shares progressed steadily. Money was in demand at high rates, and prices closed not quite so good as on the previous day.

#### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

**BANKRUPTS.**—R. ENSOLL, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, draper. J. T. PASCOE, High-street, Mile-end New Town, metal refiner. T. F. SAUNDERS, Peckham, brewer. W. BURNS, Grove-street, Hampstead, builder. J. JOHNS, Grosvenor-street, Pimlico, cook and confectioner. J. BLATH, Chelmsford, grocer. W. SPIERS, North Audley-street, printer. G. GODDARD, Leicester, tea-dealer. S. PURSELL, Strand, ironmonger. S. BRETON and T. TUNWELL, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, upholsterers. C. EWBANK, Manchester, sharebroker. W. J. DUNSFORD, Bristol, surgeon. R. ALLERTON, Boodle-cum-Linacre, Lancaster, wine-merchant. G. C. NICHOLS, Liverpool, commission merchant. J. MELLANBY, Hartlepool, coal-fitter. W. BEXON, Birmingham, button manufacturer.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTERS.**—P. PRIMROSE, Glasgow, flour-merchant. J. H. PATERSON, Glasgow, corn-merchant.

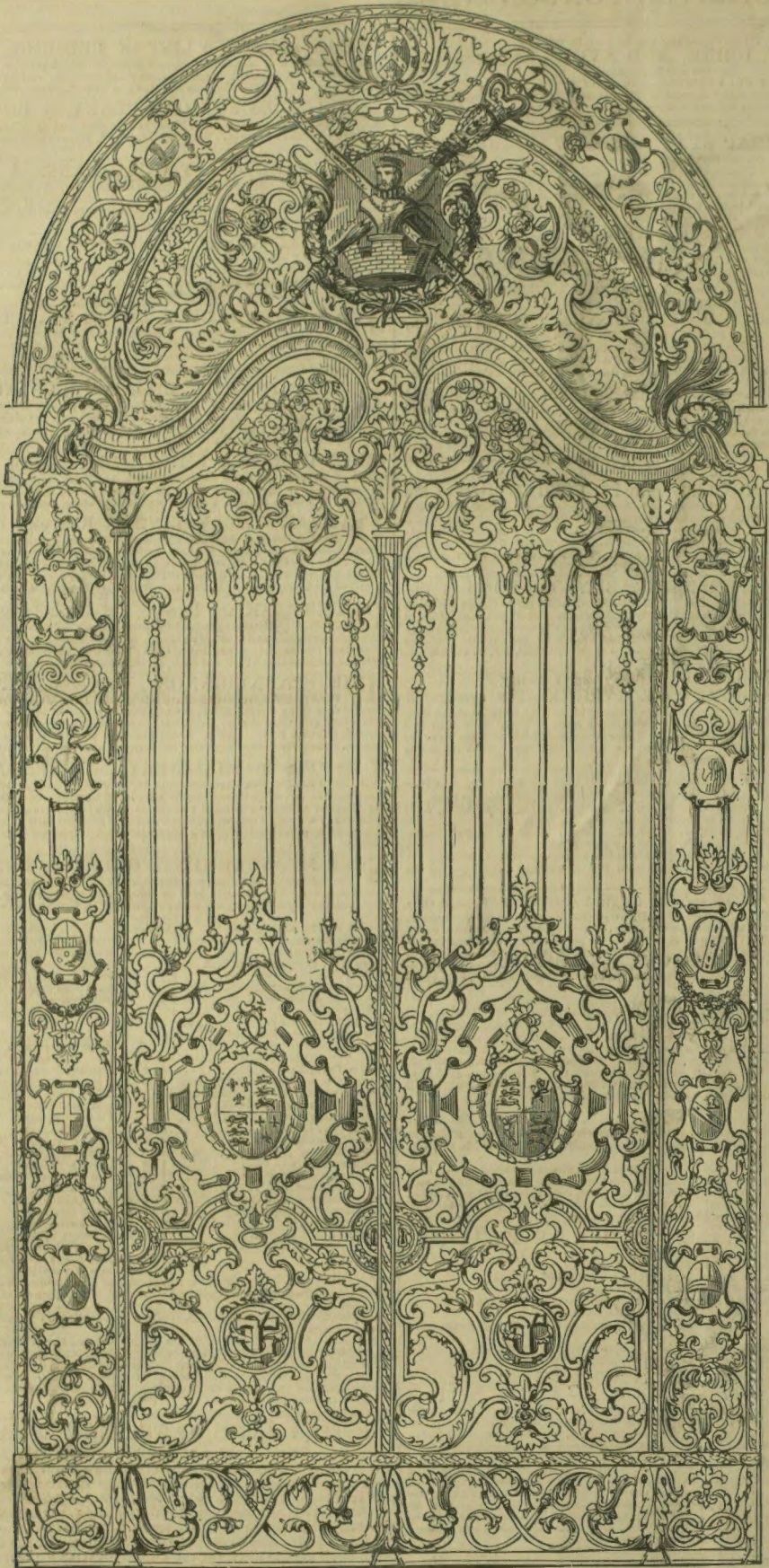
FRIDAY, FEB. 13.

**WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 13.**—2nd Life Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut. H. S. Lumley to be Lieutenant, vice Lucas; H. Johnstone to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. vice Lumley. 3rd Foot: Capt. E. Stephenson to be Captain, vice P. Dore; Lieut. H. P. Chamberlain to be Captain, vice Stephenson; Ensign A. Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant, vice Chamberlain; Cadet C. Taylor to be Ensign, vice Fitzgerald. 4th: Gen. Sir T. Bradford, G.C.B., to be Colonel, vice General J. Hodgson. 5th: L. Fitzgerald to be Second Lieutenant, vice Candor. 6th: Major-General George Marquis of Tweedale, K.T., to be Colonel, vice Sir T. Bradford. 7th: Ensign J. H. Davies to be Lieutenant, vice Ross. 8th: Second Lieut. W. H. Wynyard to be Lieutenant, vice R. E. S. 9th: Brevet Major W. Hope to be Captain, vice H. W. Candor. 10th: Lieut. D. S. S. to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 11th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 12th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 13th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 14th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 15th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 16th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 17th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 18th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 19th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 20th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 21st: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 22nd: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 23rd: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 24th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 25th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 26th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 27th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 28th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 29th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 30th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 31st: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 32nd: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 33rd: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 34th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 35th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 36th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 37th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 38th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 39th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 40th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 41st: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 42nd: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 43rd: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 44th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 45th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 46th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 47th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 48th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 49th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 50th: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 51st: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 52nd: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant, vice Candor. 53rd: Lieut. R. L. Ross to be Lieutenant,



Though one of the party thus designated, Mr. O'Brien's speeches have been much more frequently directed against the policy of the Premier than in support of it. On the Maynooth Bill, he protested against the





WESTERN GATES OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

measure, as a departure from the principles of the party, which was calculated to shake all confidence in public men. "The destruction of public confidence," he said, "was one of the most dangerous evils that could befall a State, for it at once benumbed those who ought to be vigilant to guard, and stimulated those who were ever ready to destroy."

But the question with which Mr. S. O'Brien is most closely identified, is that of the Corn-laws. He is an advocate of the principle of Protection; and, it may be added, a very able one: he has several times had occasion to address the House on this sub-

ject, and always with increasing credit to himself. Whether, when he looks at the tendency of past and present legislation, he does not sometimes think he has come too late to the rescue, may be a matter of speculation. Certainly the principle of Protection seems to be "a creed outworn" in the opinion of the leaders of the two great parties, and he may regard himself as the champion of a fallen cause, for whom, says the poet, Fame has no crown. But we have no doubt he will cling to the sinking deck, and stand by his flag to the last. He is bold and direct in his language, and decided in his principles; speaks ably, and defends zealously; in him the agricultural interest has an advocate with every requisite, except the prospect of success. He has won the good opinion of the House, and he will no doubt maintain it. He has good natural advantages: in figure he is rather tall and commanding; has a clear voice, and a very distinct delivery—of the importance of which many honourable members do not seem so fully aware as they ought to be. He was returned for the county at the general election of 1841: he had previously, but unsuccessfully, contested Limerick in 1837.

He, of course, has taken part in the present debate; in his speech he avoided the arguments of detail, and rested his case mainly on the violation of public and party faith which would be committed by a Government and Parliament repealing the Corn-laws, which were avowedly elected and placed in power on the principle of Protection. We give the peroration of his able address:—

A few months ago a farmer came to him, and said, "I have got a fortune left me." "Take your good land, then," was the reply, "and farm it for yourself." "Why," said the farmer, "there are the gravestones of four generations of my race in the churchyard—father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and great-great-grandfather. I will not invest my money anywhere else; I shall stick to the old farm." To his mind, the heart of that old fellow was worth a very heavy volume of political economy. And (continued the hon. gentleman) it is hundreds of thousands of men like that—of men, not with such fortunes in their pockets, but with such hearts in their bosoms, whom you are driving forth, by your legislation, with broken hearts and ruined families. Neither is it too much to say that when—feeling the effect of your policy—they take a retrospect of the past, their keenest associations, their bitterest recollections of the period from which they will date their blighted hopes and broken fortunes, will not be with the name of Cobden. We will not aid you in your triumph over those old men. We do not envy a triumph which we do not participate in; and, small in numbers, yet it may not be without some influence, we will raise our voices against the injustice you are about to perpetrate. You may exult in your triumph over a body of men

who are loading that table with petitions and who see ruin staring them in the face. Moderation in prosperity, and patience in adversity, were their virtues; and their greatest fault was that they trusted you, and you are prepared to triumph over them (I can give it no milder term), in strange coalition with men who, true to their principles, can neither welcome you as friends, nor respect you as opponents; of whom, I must say in conclusion, that the best and most patriotic of them will least rejoice to witness the ruin and downfall of a great constitutional party, and will most deplore the loss of public confidence in public men.

MR. P. MILES.

Mr. Miles has led the force which resists the encroachments of the Prime Minister on the principle of Protection. He has moved an amendment, on the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair, that the House go into Committee that day six months, and on this the division will be taken. Mr. Miles is a firm and staunch adherent of the cause, though he cannot be ranked among the most prominent members of the



MR. P. MILES, M.P.

House. His position, and the confidence felt in him, supply the place of greater abilities; his speech was a recapitulation of most of the familiar arguments against Free-Trade. We separate from these a passage in which he refers to the great number of members who have changed their opinions on the question, though he does not seem to think with *Jaques*, that

"Out of these convertites  
There is much matter to be heard and learnt."

Had he, three months ago, asked many of those hon. gentlemen who were now sitting on the Treasury benches, whether they were prepared to vote for the repeal of the Corn-laws and the principle of Free Trade, he should scarcely have expected an affirmative answer. Even the hon. member for Wolverhampton must be surprised at the miraculous accession of numbers to his party. Were those hon. gentlemen watching the country's progress towards Free Trade, and did they hasten to accomplish the popular wish? Were they prepared to act in concert with the hon. member for Stockport? What were the opinions they were elected to support, he could not say. He left them to settle that with their constituents; but he could only say, that if his opinions had undergone such a change, he should have been prepared to follow the example of the noble Lord the member for Dorsetshire, and resigned his seat. His chief objection to the measures of the right hon. Baronet was, that he saw no termination to them. Every session would bring an additional change. It was proposed to effect great changes, and greater still must follow. The more he considered the question, the more was he convinced that those measures ought not to be allowed to pass through Parliament before the deliberate opinion of the country had been taken on the subject by an appeal to the constituencies.

Mr. Phillip William Skinner Miles is member for Bristol, and brother of Mr. William Miles, the member for East Somerset.



TANGMERE CHURCH, SUSSEX.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



MR. STAFFORD O'BRIEN, M.P.

*as. Stafford O'Brien*